THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,318—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
... April	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9908
... May	ARABIA	7903	...	...
... "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10099
... "	EGYPT	7912	...	...
... "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9611
... June	PERSIA	7931	...	...
... "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7923
... "	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
... July	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
... July	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
... "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
... "	ARABIA	7933	...	...
... "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
... "	EGYPT	...	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

BAGGAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, Ships, for First Class Passengers only.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing about
S. S. Umona	5,000	13th May 1911.

Fares Rs. 400 to Rs. 440.

S. S. Umvolosi	4,500	15th June 1911.

Fares Rs. 375 and Rs. 420.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S. Balduino	4,530	D. Maganzine	15th May 1911
S. Rubattino	4580	L. Manchini	15th June 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzine	15th July 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th May 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th June 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th July 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs.	27th April	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri.	28th April.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon.	1st May	11 a.m.	P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer, "Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 27th April calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly).

S. S. "Lindula," 3358 tons, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, sailing on Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 6th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, see as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th April, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Armand Behic	6,385	Guiounst	11th May 1911.
Caledonien	4,130	Malber	8th June 1911.
Sydney	4,118	Bellier	6th July 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	31st July 1911.
Salazie	4,147	...	3rd Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	...	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Salazie	4,147	Riquier	19th May 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	16th June.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th May 1911
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	20th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	21st " "
Circassia	6716	G F Osborne R N R	11th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	8th Aug. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	21st " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	G F Osborne R N R	9th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6388	J. Hamilton	4th Nov. "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 803	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point).
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu,
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya.	Kampala,
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 142, BOMBAY, W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $ 3,250,000,000
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits ..... Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Washington.
Singapore,	Hankow,	Mexico,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Panama,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Colon,
Manila.	Kobe,	Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Frs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... £ 8,000,000
SURPLUS ..... £ 1,360,000

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Bluthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following :—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

ATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR BOMBAY.

THE TREAD IS RE-INFORCED

by the introduction of a row of Rubber studs on either side. These help to protect and preserve the tread practically double the strength of the walls without affecting the resilience, and further prevent any tendency to skid.

The 1911

DUNLOP

CYCLE TYRE

is the limit in comfort, safety and economy.

MADRAS OFFICE : ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE : ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL
HAS
EVERYONE'S
LOUDEST
LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ltd.,
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
FORT, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents :—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

'ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's Bill of Lading per s. s. "DANDOLO," of the Venetian S. N. Co., are requested to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and take Delivery of their CARGO from the Victoria Dock, No. 4 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders superscribed "TENDERS FOR PAINTS," are invited and will be received by The Manager in his office at Lahore (Post Office Naulakha) up to 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 16th May 1911 at which date, time and place they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

The paints will require to be delivered at Lahore Stores Depot, but may be consigned from outstations in accordance with terms noted in the form of Tender.

The undermentioned are the items required :—

Item					
1	Paint dry	Prussian Blue	...	5	cwts.
2	" "	Ultramarine Blue	5	"	
3	" "	Oxide Red	... 250	"	
4	" "	Yellow Ochre	... 50	"	
5	" "	Brunswicks Green.	2	"	
6	" "	Moist Black	... 1,000	"	
7	" "	Brunswicks Green..	250	"	
8	" "	Purple Brown	... 300	"	
9	" "	Yellow Ochre	... 250	"	
10	" "	Ready mixed for use, Oxide Red...	3,000	"	

2. All Paints must be of genuine country manufacture and Tenderers must state on their Tenders at what works in India they will be made. Paints of English manufacture are not required and will not be accepted.

3. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of Tender.

4. Samples legibly marked with the name and address of Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, Lahore, not later than 12 noon, on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1911.

5. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or received without the receipt for earnest money (which money must be remitted direct to the Chief Cashier, N. W. Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, in cash or in Currency Notes encashable in Lahore without discount charges will not be considered.

6. The Manager holds himself at liberty to reject any Tender in full or in part without assigning any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, dated, 22nd April 1911.

NOTICE.

WAGON STOCK FOR EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction and delivery to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, during 1911-1912, of the under-mentioned WAGON STOCK and quotations may be made either for the Standard or Sheffield Twiebarrow Type, or for both :—

	To be delivered at—Naihati	Sara.
27' 7" Four-wheeled Iron Covered Jute Wagons, 5' 6" Gauge ...	60	...
43' 0" Bogie Iron Covered Jute Wagons, Metre Gauge ...	...	100
18' 10½" Four-wheeled Iron Low-sided Wagons, Metre Gauge...	...	23

2. The Contractor will be required to supply the whole of the material required for the construction of the wagons except wheels and axles, buffers, (complete, including buffer-heads, sockets, nuts and cotters) axle boxes, and bearing, draw and buffer springs, which will be supplied by the Railway.

3. The Broad Gauge stock must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati. The Bogie Covered Goods Wagons, Metre Gauge, must be constructed and delivered at Sara, one vehicle being put together with service bolts in the Contractor's yard, and passed before any finished parts are despatched to Sara. The Iron Low-sided Wagons must be completely constructed in the Contractor's yard and delivered at Naihati, on Broad Gauge Trucks, the Wheels, Axles, Axle Guards and brake gear being removed to enable them to travel over the Broad Gauge lines.

4. Delivery of completed Wagons will be required to commence as soon as possible, after receipt of the Wheels and Axles, &c., and the entire number must be delivered before the 31st March, 1912.

5. Copy of specification, formal agreement, tracings and form of Tender with full particulars of contract can be obtained at the office of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, on payment of Rs. 10/0 which will be returned upon receipt of a valid Tender.

6. Tenders, which must be enclosed in sealed covers, should be superscribed "Tenders for Wagons for E. B. S. Railway," and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received up to noon of the 31st May, 1911.

7. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender.

R. C. VOLKERS.
Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, Dated the 21st April, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of HARJIVAN RATANJI KAPASI, of Bhavnagar, Dasha Shrimali Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a Shroff and landed proprietor, deceased.

1. DAYASHANKER DEVSHANKER DAVE, of Bombay, Brahaim inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kika Street without the Fort of Bombay.

2. DAYALJI PURSHOTUM, of Bhavnagar, in Kathiawar, Dasha Shrimali Bania, Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant and

3. DAMODARDAS JAGJIVANDAS of Damnager in Kathiawar, Dasha Shrimali Bania, Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant, the executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the first year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
The 11th day of March, 1911.
Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in [illegible], Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

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Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.
By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.
N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.
June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History
By Philip Gibbs. Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.
June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)
By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland; Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

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WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, 21, Meadows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following :—

On account of the concerned :—
2 cases consisting of 150 pieces Bishop Lawn 38 inches by 10 yards.

On account of the consignor, the remaining lot of the hosiery :—
50 dozen mercerised handkerchiefs.
45 dozen gents' socks.
25 dozen lace black stockings.
20 dozen silk lined lace black and tan stockings.
20 dozen different coloured tan stockings.
30 dozen embroidered stockings.
3 Cashmere pieces 54 inches by 16 1-2, 54 inches by 20 and 54 inches by 35 1-2 yards.
14 dozen under shirts.

On account of the concerned—
1 crate English crockery, consisting of flat and deep plates 9 1-2 inches to 10 1-2 inches, printed pattern.
1 crate English crockery, consisting of 30 dozen jugs, printed pattern and gold border.

On account of the concerned—
15 boxes still hawke (wine).
6 dozen Hall's cocoa wine.
19 boxes Veronto table wine Walantia.

On account of the concerned.—
1 cask, consisting of 100 gross trunk corners.
100 bottles Vicker's ink.

Miscellaneous articles, consisting of : Coir Matting; one American organ, one bar-lock typewriter, one glass-door book-case, &c., &c.

SALE at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 21, Meadows Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April 1911.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, situate at Malabar Hill, Harkeness Road out of Fort, Bombay,

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Limji N. Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the Suit No. 370 of 1891, and appeal No. 816, in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree passed in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of November, 1910, sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private sale,) the undermentioned immoveable properties at 21 Medows Street, in the Rooms of the said Auctioneers, on Friday, the 28th day of April, 1911, the undermentioned days and at the undermentioned times, viz.—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES on FRIDAY, the 28th day of April, 1911, at 5 p.m. (S.T.),

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, stable and buildings standing on part thereof, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the south side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 7,590 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Harkeness Road aforesaid and partly by a portion of the private road, belonging to the estate of the late Calliandas Kirparam, being lot No. II; on the south partly by the property of Mooljt Haridas and partly by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas on the east by the property of the said Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on the west by property of Bai Hambai Petit, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 572, Collector's New No. 2716, A A
Old Survey No. 21. —— New Survey Nos. 7189, 22, 24,
7190, 7240, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3233, Street No. 8-10, and now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. E. J. Hawks as tenants of the said Receiver.

Lot No. II.

On the SAME DAY, as above, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of freehold land being a private road, situate on the west side of Harkeness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,877 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by property of Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed on the south partly by property of Bai Hamabai Petit, and partly by property belonging to the estate of the late Calliandas Kirparam, by lot No. I, on the east partly by the said Harkness Road and partly by property of the said Dawood Fazul Peeroo Mahomed, and on the west by property of the said Dawood Fazal Peeroo Mahomed, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 2716, OldSurvey A A
No. 21 — and —New Survey Nos. 7189-7190, 7240. 22 24

Particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, BLUNT and CAROE, Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Solicitors to the Receiver, or from the Auctioneers or from the Receiver.

The Receiver will be prepared to consider any private offer for the purchase of the abovementioned properties.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Breach Canady Road Gugaum., out of Fort Bombay,

Under instructions from and by the order of Bai Dinbai Eduji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Framji Dannjibhai Press alias Framji Nassarwanji Tabelawalla, in his personal capacity and also as executor of the late Nassarwanji Hirji Tabulawalla, the Mortgagors, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of December, 1909, SORABJEE CAWASJEE, Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 5th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises, at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 986 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of Breach Candy Road, at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 722, and New No. 3270, Old Survey No. 159, and New Survey No. 8023, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under D. Ward No. 295, and Street No. 616, and bounded as follows i.e.:—on or towards the east and south by the Cart formerly of Manekji Limji but now of Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, on or towards the west by the property of Jaffer Sulaman, and on or towards the north by the aforesaid Breach Candy Road, and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jahangir Galabbha and Billimoria, Solicitors, for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 8 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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Bombay, 26th April, 1911.

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LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Law Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM, BAZAR ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from Mr. Thackoredas Jakisondas, the surviving transferee of the Mortgage, Messrs. Crowford & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY., the 26th day of April, 1911, at 4.30 P.M. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Abdulla, under the power of Sale, reserved to the mortgagee, in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 20th day of January, 1903, and made between the said Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Abdoola of the one part, and Brijmohandas Cursondas and another of the other part, the valuable landed property on the premises :—

Particulars:—All that piece of Pension and Tax land, situate at Mahim, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay forming part of an oat, called Gaiwady and bearing Collector's old No. 485, 2-6
new No. 4313, old Survey No.——and new Survey 9
No. 9, containing about 453, 4-6 square yards, bounded on the east and south by the property of Rao Bahadur Manekchand Kapoorchand, on the west by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the north by the property of Daanjisha Hormusjee Karaka, and the chawls thereon, assessed by the Municipality under G ward No. 5425 and Street No. 83.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of Title deeds, apply to Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Cochin Street, on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co. Attorneys for the executors of the late Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Padsha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May next, at 5 p.m., the following valuable landed property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Port Trust lease-hold land, situate at Cochin Street, on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 5026·9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the north by Calicut Street, on or towards the south by Cochin Street, on or towards the east by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and now in occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., and on or towards the west by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 84-80, and by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2667, Street No. 92, and were formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of the tenants of the executors of the late Mr. Hormusjee Manockji Padsha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy & Co., Solicitors, for the Executors of the late Mr. Hormusjee Manockjee Padsha or to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 28th April,

On FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Khatao Bhavan," on Khatao Road, near the Colaba Railway Station, very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed room furniture, made to order, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror almirahs, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard dumbwaiter, dining tables and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads, rich glass, crockery and platedware, table, hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments, rich carpets, curtains, ice box, cooking utensils etc., the property of C. W. HOPKINSON, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 30th April, at 2-30 p.m.

On SUNDAY, the 30th April, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the ground floor "West View," opposite the Sassoon Dock Clock Tower, at Colaba, valuable and neat black and teakwood new designed drawing, dining, bed and office room furniture, blackwood silk tapestry lined fan pattern, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, full size drawing room teak and blackwood cabinet by Roberts, corner cabinets, drawing room marble topped tables and teapoys, electric hall lamps with silk shade, travelling American folding harmonium, bronze palm stand, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiter, English single teakwood bedsteads with springs, cane and cushion curzon chairs, new designed mirror and tile single and double door almirahs, bentwood piano stool, single and double screens, office table, cupboard, English rocking chair, Brussels carpets, fan pattern verandah bench, velvet and leather lined half back sofa, dressing and wash hand tables, cheval glass, phonograph, pictures, glass crockery and platedware, etc., the property of Dr. Anklesaria, proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Bombay, 26th April, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods, Twist, Papers, Stationary, Medicine, Cassis, etc.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Coy. Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Patent Slip, Mazagaon, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by fire and water, ex s. s. Netravati.—

About 52 packages twist; piece-goods, paper, medicine, sewing thread, glass beads, stationery, sago, cassis, red earth, dry fruits, soapnuts, ghandy drugs, gunnies, copra, groundnuts, etc.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 26th April, 1911.

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Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States)	Tientsin
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Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOLLO
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months a term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION! NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

Under Instructions from and by the order of the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of April 1911, at 5-30 P.M. (Standard Time) sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property.

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent nature together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bazar Gate and Bora Bazar Streets, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 364 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 397, 399 and 775 New Nos. 5410, 5413 and 5998. Old Survey Nos. 243, 244, 918 and 919 and New Survey No. 9191 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on or towards the north by the property of Hormusji Sorabji Battlivala and on or towards the south by the property of Hormusji Nowroji Bhabha which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward 2176 and Street Nos. 92 at 100 and 139 and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Mr. Ratanji Bomanji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of his executors.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee Rustom Kola and Co., Solicitors for the vendors at 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 27th instant at 2 p. m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Connaught House," No. 5 Queen's Road, behind the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood also carved, Ratnagiri and English made furniture, rich furniture by Wimbridge, Robert, Mackenzie and others, rich glass and crockery ware one large English telescopic dining table for 24 persons, 24 leather cushions chairs to match, large size boards and dumbwaiters, rich plateware, large carpets, drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofas, English cabinets, chiffoniers, rich ornaments, oleographs and oil paintings, Persian rugs, one revolving top writing table, revolving office chair, library cupboards, telescopic table and hanging lamps, one cottage piano by Bluthner, in very good order, teak-wood square and side teapoys, cane chairs, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, brass and iron bedstead with horse hair mattress, Cambay carpets and durries, cloth and gown presses large copper tubs and utensils, one large ice box with fittings, one English rubber-tyred Stanhope phaeton by Peters, nearly new, suitable for single and pair etc., etc.

The property of Major-General J. C. Swaun, C. B. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweeping, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseed, linseed, rise rapeseed, turmeric, juwari, and harda in bags, box of machinary, nats, sundry, steel beams, drums of oil, bundle of C. P. goods boxes of luggage, bundles of cotton, powras, case of brass locks, iron bars, box of glass weights, casks of cement slate pans and thread, drum of dry colour, loose C. I. sheets, bundle of gunny bags, box of nails, bundle of wooden frames, boxes of glass pans and household affairs, empty drums, and casks, bundle of iron sheets lot of condemned sheets, old records, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

Rs. 1 crate iron safe ex Chindwara to Sangur Invoice No. 4 of 25-1-1910.

Re-Bombay to Bhopal Invoice No. 924 R. R. 988-39 of 19-5-10 one bale English cotton piece-goods weighing 3 maunds 23 seers, sender Ganpat Makunjee, consignee Ramnath Sadarmal.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apolo Street, Opposite the Share Bazar, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), furniture, rich glassware crockery and plated ware, fancy ornaments, parian and Dresden figures, glass domes, fancy clocks, sofas, chairs, cupboards, writing tables, pier glasses, walking sticks, flower pots, fancy teapoys, 1, 2, 4, and 6 lights, hanging Argand lamps, one cottage piano, large organ, etc. The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham, in very good order.

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred pulanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

The property of a gentleman, going home—

1 strong grey Arab horse 14 hands, goes both in saddle and harness.

AUCTION SALE OF RUBY MICA.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Dayabhoy Chotalal Vakil, the mortgagor, the following:—

About 150 cases Ruby Mica, from Bear Bohm mines.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 1st May, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Curry Road, the whole of the building materials of the following houses:—

1, Ward Nos. 317 (2) 319 (2), Street Nos. 74 A and 76 A, at Curry Road, (2) two ground floor chawls, which were belonging to Messrs. Byramji P. Todiwala and others.

Ward No. 319 (4), Street, No. 76 C at Curry Road, a ground floor chawl with a corrugated iron shed, behind and the privies.

Ward No. 317 (1), Street, No. 74, at Curry Road, a shed partly tiled and partly of corrugated iron.

Ward No. 316 (1), Street No. 78, at Curry Road, a country tiled shed which was belonging to Karim, Peer Mahomed.

Ward No. 2412 (5), Street No. 2 D, at Curry Road, a three-storeyd chawl, which was belonging to Mr. Sambhoo ji Maloji.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd May, at 2-30 p.m (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by order of the executors of a deceased gentleman, at Hansraj Lane, Near Byculla Bridge, Byculla, the surplus stock containing sofas, carved chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, one old harmonium, pier tables, cotton mattresses, marble top tables, charpois hanging chandeliers, bedsteads, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the widow of a deceased Bhatya gentleman, the following valuable jewellery,

One white round jeewan pearl-necklace, in two strings, with emerald pendant.

Pearl bangles, pearl bracelets, pearl nose rings, diamond and emerald rings, gold bangles, gold chaori "kakna," "Pochi," buckle shape "kudas," bamboo and almond shape bangles, ear-rings, etc. etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 5th May, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Government, Dockyard compound, and next to the Sailors' Home, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, large dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, table and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, marble top tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, artistic made cabinets, parian, Dresden and terracotta figures, fancy ornaments, Satsuma and old China vases, blackwood carved furniture, Singapore cane furniture, one sweet tone cottage piano, Jest punkha motor, iron, safe on stand, single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash hand tables, almyrahas, chest of drawers, engravings and oil paintings, copper utensils, garden pots, etc., etc.

The property of H. Johnston, Esq., R. I. M. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th April, 1911.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, April 24.] [BOMBAY, April 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2-2 per cent. Consols ...	81 1-4		1-4
do. Rentes ...	96		1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	95 3-4		1-4
do. Govt. Securities ..	64 3-8		1-16
Bar Silver in London ...	24 15-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' heace...	25 1-16	1-3	
do. in New York ...	54 1-3	1-4	
Exchange on London at Pari.	25-30 1-2	1-2	
do. at Berlin ..	20-45		1-2
do. at New York ..	4-86 1-2	un	chgd
Iscoun Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	sin	ce
do. Short London	9th Mar.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	2 7-16	1-16	
do. Indian Bank			
Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 3 8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine			
Trade Bills...	3 1-8	1-8	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-2	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm, good business done.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	More disposition to operate
Total Sales	... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	... Nil
Mid Americans	... 6-23+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 3-3+1-8

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·91	7·83	7·81	7·77	7·53
+06	+06	+07	+06	+07
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
7·11	6·92	6·85	6·81	
+04	+04	+03	+03	

New York Official noon call May 14·93 July 15·11.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	9,000
Receipts at U. S. Last year ...	8,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton— ...	15·15+05
Futures—Month of May ...	15·02+03
Futures—Month of July ...	15·13+13

Advanced on favorable cables and on firm New Orleans market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...15+1-3
Futures—Month of Mar.	...15·17+13
Do. do May	...15·26+21
Closing Tone of Spot Cotton	...Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ...	33 3-4+1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Red Karachi ...	33 1-4+1-2
Do. Months—June-July	
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.	
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ...	3,750,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...33 1-4—3-3
Do. Months—April-May—Quiet but steady.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	34 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—April—Sellers	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 95 p.c. ex-ship...	44 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 95 p.c. ex-ship..	48 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers.	
Brown Cawnpore ...	40 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—April-May—Sellers,	
Do. Name of Ports—Amsterdam.	
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	59 3-4—1
Do. Months—May-June—Done	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Tone of Linseed—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...	65 1-2—1
Do. Months—April-May.	
Do. Name of Ports—Value—Antwerp.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	11 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...4-9—Sellers—Value.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	...8 6 1-4
Yellow Metal	...6 8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...2 5 1-2

ARRIVALS—

"England" "Trieste."

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags.	...12 9—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment	...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Steady.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...13—Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—Easier.	
German Beet-root 88 p. c	...10-8-3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...May.
Tone—Steady—Limited business.	
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India	...14 7 1-2—Sellers
Months of Shipments	...April-August.
Tone—Slow demand or rather easier prices.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...12 3—Value.
Months of Shipments	...
Tone—Quiet.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged—Steady—Practically nothingdoing.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [25TH April, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
177 Bars Silver	2,30,000	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Case Gold Coins	80,381	do	Cox's Shipping Agcy. Ld
3 Boxes Sovs...	825	Aden	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	48,154	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY, BY RAIL, on 22nd and 23rd April, 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	82	98,588
B B and C I Railway ...	51	60,449

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4-16d. T. T. 1s. 4 3-32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits. For Bank wire 1s. 4 3 32d. has been obtainable in some places and business has been done for ready. Private bills have been placed at our quotation for Credits. Far Eastern rates are firm.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32 d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 7-32d. from 12th May
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...135 1-4
Shanghai "	...179 1-2
Japan "	...149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened at 95 15-16 for cash and the near settlement and closes 1-16 lower as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs.	95 15 0
1st Settlement ...	"	95 14 0
2nd "	"	95 13 6

BULLION:—

Bar silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 higher for ready at 24 15-16 and 1-8 higher for forward at 25 1-16. New York was 1-4 [illegible] at 54 1-8. The local market opened at 63 1-8 [illegible]uty for ready bars and has improved during t[illegible]day. A moderate business has been done. Ba[illegible]l is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24 0 0
Australian "	"	24 0 0
Sovereigns "	"	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	"	63 4 0
" 1st settlement ...	"	63 7 0
" 2nd Settlement ...	"	63 9 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the home markets continues, but locally the market opened quiet, with little appreciable change in rates for contracts. There is little business doing, as fresh orders from the Continent are not forthcoming, and at Colaba this afternoon the market was easier, closing prices being as under.

For ready cotton the demand continues very moderate. Rates are fairly steady.

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach	Rs.	351	April
Do do do	"	351	May
Do do Khandesh... ...	"	307	do
F G do do	"	294	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola...	"	318	do
Do do Bengals	"	304	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	"	358	do
Do H C Westerns	"	336	do
Do M G do	"	341 2	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	307 March
Fully Good H G Bengals ...	"	241 January
Fine M G Bengal	"	268 "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 10,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... 3,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
7·92	7·91	7·85	7·79
+02	+02	+02	+02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
7·55	7·13	6·93	6·86	6·84
+02	+02	+01	+01	+01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet and prices are easier.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs.	12 0 0 B. T.
April-May	"	12 11 6 R. T.

RAPESEED:—The market is quiet. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi April-May...	Rs.	7 1 9 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	"	7 13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 9 0 B. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Bold White 95 p.c. ...	Rs.	51 8 0
Mimbara ...	"	51 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	56 0 0
Red Jubbulpore ...	"	43 8 0
Black Kutni ...	"	43 0 0

CASTORSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	35 8 0
Forward ...	Rs.	36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—Tone steady. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	23 0 0 to 24 0 0

POPPYSEED:—Tone easier. We Quote:—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 0 0 B. T.
April-May ...	Rs.	10 11 0 R. T.

GROUNDNUTS:—Tone steady.

We Quote:—

Bold ...	Rs.	43 8 0
Small ...	Rs.	41 8 0

WHEAT:—The market is quiet but steady.

We Quote:—

White Delhi April-May	Rs.	4 13 0 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank o' Bombay	1,643
Bank of India	65
Eastern Bank	76 1-2
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David	371 1-4
Kohinoor	610
Manockji Petit	2,560
New Great Eastern	160 X D
Standard	835

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	170
Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ...	241 1-4
Colaba Land and Mill	1,130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	480

2 DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	— ...	16,850 bales
Wheat ...	... ...	21,838 cwts.
Linseed ...	... ...	107,143 "
Rapeseed ...	... ...	16,627 "
Gingellyseed ...	... ...	491 "
Poppyseed ...	... ...	18,443 "
Groundnuts...	... ...	2,487 "
Castorseed ...	... ...	8,498 "
Rice ...	... ...	4,482 "
Myrabollams ...	... ...	2,330 "
Cottonseed ...	... ...	11,008 "
Mowrassed ...	... ...	Nil
Gram ...	... ...	4,116 "
Joowar ...	... ...	211 "
Maize ...	— ...	277 "

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—70 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co 420 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—1,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros; 85 casks goat skins, Stein Forbes and Co; 90 cwts, nax-vomica, A Salmon and Co; 615 cwts turmeric, R Assaria and Co; 282 cwt turmeric and 100 cwts mustardseed, R Jivandas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Langton Hall s—4,000 cwts castorseed.

Castalia s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—50 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Langton Hall s—150 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macdougall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Iresmere s—4,000 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sidmouth s—10 bales hemp, M Moolji; 2,015 cwts linseed, Parikh Bros and Co; 65 bales hem, C Peraj and Co; 60 bales cotton, H E Bode and Co; 100 bales cotton waste 325 bales hemp, K Kesowji; 425 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

King Edward s—300 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

Iddesleigh s—5,001 cwts linseed, William Blythe and Co; 5,000 cwts linseed, S Cooverji.

Beckbergin s—14,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Chanda s—275 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck; 4,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Iddesleigh s—571 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 375 bales hemp, M Nathubhoy and Co; 150 bales hemp and 165 bales cottonify, K Visram and Co; 2,008 cwts myrabollams, E Omersey and Co; 220 bales cotton waste, C Peraj; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

Moltkefels's—25 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 201 cwts gum, S Cooverji; 146 cwts natixe drugs, R Jewandas and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams Continental Commercial Agency.

Dunbarmoor s—110 bales cotton, E Spencer and Co 110 bales cotton, Forbes, Forbes and Campbell and Co; 200 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 87 bales hemp, Y H Desai and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co; 201 cwts nigerseed, M Chapsey 261 bales cotton. Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 3,900 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Dunbarmoor s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Humayun s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 2000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 400 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, C Boggiano and Co; 6,000 cwts linseed, H Goculdas and Co; 600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros, 1001 cwts linseed 1,000 cwts nigerseed, A Blascheck and Co; 200 tons iron, A K Noorbhai.

Countess Warwick s—1,900 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—1,420 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 275 bales cotton, Gaddum Co; 1,210 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 50 cwts gum, olibanum P Jelhabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cumming s—2,000 cwts ground nuts.

Humayun s—402 cwts mustardseed, John Fachiri; 1731 cwts mustard seed: Baner and Krause; 220 bales cotton, W Wolf and Son 150 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 110 bales cotton Glazebrook and Co; 550 bales cotton, M Nathubhoy; 2001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,707 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 400 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerbers—200 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—1 chest opium, J M Moses.

FOR NEW YORK.

Corunna s—60 bales cotton, wrapper, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—3 cwts genda horns, 2 cwts ivory, K N Myani; 12 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton, B N Giwwalla and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 700 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 1,300 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,020 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

E F Ferdinand s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—400 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 700 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Ceylon Maru s—301 bales cotton, Mitsui Busson Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The disturbed conditions in the north have given general light rain in the North-West Frontier Province. Some precipitation has probably occurred also in Kashmir, but information from that area is incomplete. A few thunderstorms are reported from the South of the Peninsula and south Burma. The principal amounts of rain are:—Port Blair and Trivandrum, one inch; and Mercara three inches. The forecast shows a continuation of the rainfall in the extreme north and a few falls in North-East India and South Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 25TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-west Punjab and in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Rawalpindi. Maximum temperature continues in defect in the south-west and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in upper Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is below normal at Jacobabad; the minimum is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect, Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air and night temperature are equal to the average. Day temperature is normal at Bombay and in defect at other stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is above normal at Aurangabad; the minimum is in excess at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Isolated thunderstorms have occured in the south of the Peninsula, but the only rainfall of importance has been 0·9" at Trichinopoly.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Mysore, Madras Deccan and south Hyderabad.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 25th April, was 29·933 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

The library of the late Mr. E. Dwight Church of New York, which cost dols 1,250,000 and is said to be, the most valuable in the world, was purchased on Thursday in mail week by Mr. George D. Smith, the bookseller. It contains manuscripts of Franklin's autobiography, some of the works of Dickens, Thackeray and others. The library will become the property of Mr. Henry E. Hungtington, of Los Angeles.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

DUNCAN—HUGHES—April 18, at Agra, by the Rev Ben Cotton, David John Duncan, to Frances Eleanor Hughes.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Rombay Standing Committee 4-10 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Star Attraction. "Joan of Braganza." A Story of the Middle Ages.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

MAXIM.—"If we delay till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day, we charge the morrow with a burden which does not belong to it."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 14th instant, which left Aden, at 7 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

DEPARTURE OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Thakore of Sayla left Bombay on Monday, for Sayla.

SONS SERVICE.—A special song service will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, on Sunday evening at 9-15 p. m. when Miss Rutherford of the Y. W. C. A. will speak. The meeting is open to the public.

FIRE IN A HUT.—Yesterday, a fire broke out in a hut situated near the Jacob's Circle. The flames quickly spread and enveloped the hut, which was burnt down in a short time. The cause of the fire and the extent of the damage are not known.

MODERN PALESTINE.—Prof. Normand, B.Sc., will deliver a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on "Modern Palestine' on Saturday, the 29th instant, at 9-15 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by about 50 excellent slides. The charge for admission will be eight annas.

MISSION STUDY DEMONSTRATION.—At the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Thursday the 27th instant at 9-15 p. m. in place of the usual Men's Meeting, a Mission Study Demonstration will be given when a Model Mission Study Class will discuss Chapter 1 of Dr. J. R. Mott's book "The Decisive Hour of Christian Missions" The meeting is open to all men.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the R. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.) Paper to be read.—"The Evolution of Superstition about Unlucky Days and Objects," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March	Maudla Road ... Adam
Overture ...	Zampa ... Herold
a Serenade ...	Birthday ... Eisoldt
b Potpourie ...	Der Fackelzug ... Faust
Grand Selection.	Ri oletto ... Verdi
Valse ...	Mein Schonster Tegin Berlin ... Gung'l
Selection ...	The Pirates of Penzance. Sullivan
Two Step (a Maori Moon Song) ...	Kiwi ... Reeves

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March ...	Waldmere ... Losey
Overture ...	Festival ... Leutner
Valse ...	The Druids Prayer ... Dawson
Selection ...	Reminiscences of Verdi, Arr. Godfrey
Descriptive Piece ...	A Darkies' Frolic ... Bray
Serenade ...	Sizilietta ... Von Blon
Valse ...	A Waltz Dream ... Straus
Selection ...	The Duchess of Dantzic ... Caryll

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF Cruelty to Animals.—The following are the cruelty cases prosecuted bythe Agents at Bombay during the month of March 1911:—Three horses, were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work, at the in stance of the Agents of the above Society with the permision of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of owners, while 37 horses, and 120 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. Fines

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd S N Co's steamer E F Ferdinand, 3,842 tons, Captain B Cabal, sailed yesterday for Kosc etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B & P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain A B Watson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf etc, with general cargo and 25 deck passengers.

The steamer Bassano, 2,702 tons, Captain J Boxhall, sailed yesterday for Hull etc, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Okara, 3,433 tons, Captain R B Kedelie arrived here on Monday evening from Rangoon 25th March, with a general cargo.

The B & P S N Company's steamer Homayun, 2,154 tons, Captain T L Molony, arrived here on Monday evening from Genoa, 3rd instant, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C S 1, R N... Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury.....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR,—April 25.

Banca.....3794 Collyer.....P & O S N Co
Brasiliana.....2438 Snowdon.....G Cotton & Co
Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland.....W & A G & Co
Budrie.....613 Jones.....B & P S N Co
Birmingham.....2612 McCarter...T Morrison & Co
Chaverest.....2440 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello.....Venice S N Co
Gyneric.....2558 Williams.....E Tajbhoy
Harpenden.....2302 Cromack.....A Yule & Co
Homayun.....2152 Mhony...Genoa...B & P S N Co
Kanuler...2865 Schutt...Durban...19-5...A Strandes&Co
King Edward...2834 Dames..Liverpool...T Morrison&Co
Lindula.....2183 Butler.....M M & Co
Nuddia.....1944 Davidson.....M M & Co
Nadir.....2041 White...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton.....P & O Co
Rance.....3634 McLinnan.....T Morrison & Co
Salt.....502 Baldwin.....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan.....2565 Born.....Shah S N Co
Shirley.....2219 Stone.....The Bombay Co
Waeora.....2564 Maude.....N F.....M M & Co
Zillah.....24 2 Webber.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3198	Gourlay	Liverpool	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
G & R Dunbarmoor	2331	Owens	Hamburg	...3-5	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Langton Hall	2382	Clement	Manchester	...30-4	Killick Nixon & Co
F Okara	3437	Kedslie	Stream	N F	M M & Co
H Islami	1604	Green	Mauritius	27-4	B & P S N Co
K Iddesleigh	2532	Cutcheon	Hamburg	...3-5	T Morrison & Co
M Irishmore	2326	Hunter	Dunkirk	... 29-4	W & A Graham & Co
N Ellerslie	2187	Whitehead	Amsterdam	...N F	W & A Graham & Co
O Countess Warwick	2563	Prentices	Mostyn Deep	26-4	W & A G & Co
P Clan Stuart	2215	Walker	Malabar Coast	...3-5	J Finlay & Co
Q Coruna	2453	Chuckney	Philadelphia	27-4	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Beskbergen...2447 De Hind.....Antwerp...29-4 T Morrison & Co
2 Castalia.....4081 Hamilton...Liverpool...7-5 ... W & A Graham & Co
3 Chanda...3351 Tice...Antwerp...27-4...M M & Co
4 Dandolo.....3197 Giacopello.....Calcutta...29-4... Venice S N Co
5 Mokkefels.....3084 Schneider...Karachi ...4-5 ... W & A Graham & Co
7 Koerber...3163 Foresti...Trieste...1-5 ...A L S N Co
8 Clan McDougalla...2976 Sterling...Dunkirk...28-4 James Finlay & Co
9 Vorwaerts ...3727 Danmoker .....Trieste...26-4... A L S N Co
10 11 Arabia...4098 Palmer...London ..6-5...P & O Co
12 Davanha ...4785 Powell...China ..26-4...P & O Co
14 Kola.....519 Morrison.....Busreh....27-4... M M & Co
15 Ceylon Maru.....3142 Pyne.....Kobe...5-5 ... N Y Kisaba
16 Sidmouth .....2605 Jones .....Antwerp ....29-4 T Morrison & Co

H W P D

C urland..... ....760 Ebrahim.....Gulf Ports 27-4... Bo S N Co L t

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
24	Homayun	Molony	Genoa, Apr 3
	Okara	Kedslie	Rangoon, Mar 25

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
25	Vadala	Brocq	Calcutta, &c
	Lucerna	French	Cochin
	Aridane Christine..	Tindall.....	Hull, &c
	E F Ferdinand ...	Cobol	Kobe, &c
	Bassano	Boxhall	Hull, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Okara for Calcutta, &c
" Nadir for Calcutta, &c.
" Dandolo for Calcutta, &c.
" Castalia for Liverpool, &c.
" Ceylon Maru for Kobe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Karachi arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 22nd inst.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Moldavia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 23rd instant and the same Co's steamer Oceana arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Culna left London for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 22nd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Karachi arrived at Suez from Bombay on the 22nd instant in the evening.

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi Co's steamer D Baldnino from Genoa left Suez for Aden and Bombay on the 24th instant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.
Bombay, 26th April.

The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

I Mr Vernon John Reed to "A" Troop.
II Messrs J E Holdsworth, H W Schmid and F S White to "B" Troop.
III Messrs David Andrew and L Graham to "C" Troop.
IV Mr Charles Elder Graham having returned to Bombay is posted to "C" Troop.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 26th April.

333. Musketry.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quaters will be open for practice on Saturdays from 2 to 5 p.m. until further orders.

334.—Members in possession of any article of Equipment will please return the same to Head-Quarters at once.

335. Medals.—Members entitled to Corps Medals for Skill at arms and Drill attendance for year 1910-11 may obtain the same on application at Head-Quarters.

336. Adjutant's Office.—It is notified for information that the Adjutant's Office and Armoury at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road, will be open from 1st proximo.

Miniature Range, Clothing Stores &c will remain at Carnac Road.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

In consequence of recent escapades, and of having bitten his keeper, the Himalayan bear has been banished from the camp of the King's Royal Rifles, Shorncliffe, and sent to a menagerie at Sheffield.

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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., L.L., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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White Rose, 150 deg	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	3 10 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

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The Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 26th April, 1911.

COMMON HINDU SUPERSTITIONS.

The educated and semi-educated classes in this country have outgrown many of the habits, customs and beliefs of their ancestors, and have been caught in the tide of enlightenment which British rule has set in motion. They are no longer the abject slaves of superstition. The child-like trust which their fore-fathers reposed in the most extravagant and incredible stories and ideas circulated by the priesthood and by astrologers and charlatans generally, has not survived the materialistic teachings of the West. But democratic influences and materialistic teachings have not yet touched the great masses of the people, and among these, every action of life, every concern, trivial or momentous, still continues to be regulated in accordance with some superstition or other, no matter how ludicrous it may be. From the moment of his birth until that final moment when he is gathered into his fathers, from the time of his rising in the morning to the hour when he lies down to rest, the conservative Hindu is the subservient creature of all conceivable sorts of superstitions. To him the birth of a son in certain months is an omen of terrible significance, while there are certain other months when it would be most auspicious. There are also certain months and certain days of the week which are considered exceedingly inauspicious for marriages. Orthodox Hindus would never bathe in oil except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, nor permit their womenfolk to do so except on Tuesdays and Fridays. To take an oil bath on any other day is supposed to be calamitous, but then, the law of superstition is not inflexible, and if an oil bath must needs be taken on an inauspicious day, calamity may be averted by the performance of a prescribed propitiatory ceremony. The Hindu is all hospitality, but he would never consent to feed a guest for the first time on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, since to do so would, in all certainty, bring evil between host and guest. Hindu physicians are extremely particular as to when they administer medicine. If the patient turned up for the first time on any other day than Sunday or Thursday, he would be refused medical aid, no matter if he were even dying. As for the patient himself, if he wants the medicine to do him good, he should face the east as he takes it. The efficacy of the remedy would be destroyed or at least weakened by facing any other direction. Orthodox Hindu physicians indeed must be satisfied, before they undertake the treatment of a case, that there is a sufficient combination of good omens. Certain sinister omens there are which are interpreted as warnings that the patient will die before the physician can arrive at the bedside. In such cases the physician breaks the news gently by declining to go until after a certain hour he names. This is understood to mean that the patient will be no more at the hour named. Another common medical superstition is that when a decoction is being boiled for a sick person should it bubble over and run down the sides of the pot, the significance is that the patient will not recover.

In an essentially agricultural country like India, it would be suprising were there not innumerable superstitions relating to agriculture, the weather and such other cognate subjects. The rain-lore of the Hindus is made up to a great extent of the most extravagant superstitions. One of the most extravagant of these is connected with a rain-making ceremony still performed in Bellary. When the rains fail, the women of the cultivating class get hold of a frog and tie it alive to a new winnowing fan made of bamboo. On the fan, they place a few margosa leaves and go round the village singing a song, the purport of which is a prayer to the rain-god to send down rain that the frog may have a bath. The woman of each house visited by the singers, brings out a little water and pours it over the frog, besides which she offers the singers alms. It is piously believed that this ceremony will bring down torrents of rain and as the ceremony is generally performed when the drought has reached its acutest stage, and will soon be succeeded by life-giving showers, it is easy to understand why the belief remains unshaken. Another rain-making superstition, borrowed probably from the ancient Arabs, is that in times of drought rain could be induced to fall by tying dried twigs of the giant swallow-ort warp plant to the tails of wild bulls and then setting fire to the twigs. In many parts of the country, there are superstitious beliefs that particular fields are guarded by particular spirits, who have to be duly propitiated in order to insure abundant harvests. Superstitions, known as good and evil omens, are also numerous and as quaint and as unintelligible, especially to strangers, as they are numerous. Among the several objects of good omen, which should be seen the first thing in the morning are a married women, a dancing, girl, a mirror and an ass. It is also deemed auspicious to meet a bier with a corpse or a pot containing toddy. Among lower animals, a cat, a serpent, a buffalo, a donkey, a temple bull and an iguana are all considered good omens, while, on the other hand, a white horse, elephants, cows with young, bulls or cows tethered, a mongoose or cocks are held to be inauspicious omens. Jackals, dogs and kites found crying on the right of a person when he emerges in the morning are very evil omens, but crows and pigeons moving from left to right and dogs and jackals from right to left are highly auspicious. There is ill-luck in meeting lame or blind men and in seeing the first thing on awaking such substances as raw rice, ripe fruits, butter, milk, lotus blossoms, honey, ghee, sandalwood, white cloths and palanquins. But more auspicious than everything else which can be imagined is, when one is setting forth on some undertaking, to hear the bellowing of oxen, the melody of birds, the chanting of vedic hymns, the strains of musical instruments, all blended in harmonious combination.

Many pretty and fantastic superstitions relate to the kitchen and the yard, and some of them have a strain of commonsense running through them. Any unmarried person who eats of the grated cocoanut that is reserved for the family curry, is sure to have rain on his or her wedding day. To upset the contents of the mustard pot is an indication of approaching family dissensions, and the accidental destruction of a pewter vessel within doors is another warning of a coming feud. Should a ratsnake enter the kitchen and passing into the house find its way out again through the front door, an era of fortune and prosperity for the house is betokened. The ratsnake is the subject of another superstitious belief. This is that there is luck in seeing the reptile on one's right just as one is setting out on a journey. As soon as the thatching of a house has been completed, it is customary in some parts of the country for the housewife to make an offering of sweets to the ants, cockroaches, scorpions, centipedes, millipedes, and other poisonous and destructive vermin. It is piously believed that these creatures will thereafter do no injury to the house. The housewife further prepares a torch with which she sets fire to a corner of the newly-thatched roof. This fire she immediately extinguishes with a pot of water which she has also got ready. The fire-god having thus been appeased, the house, it is believed, will thereafter enjoy immunity from destruction by fire. Some few other instances of superstitions, common to many parts of India, may be given. When a married person inadvertently tears a betel leaf, that is being prepared for mastication, it is a sign that the marriage will soon be dissolved. Carpenters believe that unless a cash-box is made of a certain prescribed length, breadth and depth, money will never remain in it, but will be spent as fast as it is made. Unless the dimensions of a parrot's cage are as laid down in ancient injunctions the captive bird will not long survive its captivity. Dairymen have a superstitious belief that to sell whey after the cow has been pinioned for the night is to cause a reduction in the yield of milk. Yet another very common superstition is that misfortune will follow should a cock climb to the house top and start crowing.

HUME, THE HISTORIAN.

The present year is remarkable for several important literary and historical commemorations of which the greatest, the tercentenary of the English Bible, was celebrated last month. The bicentenary of the historian, David Hume, one of the greatest names in English literature, is celebrated to-day, for he was born on the twenty-sixth of April 1711, at Edinburgh, on the literary society of which during the third quarter of the eighteenth century he shed so much lustre and which he helped considerably to acquire the honoured name of the Modern Athens, on account of its literary renown during his and the subsequent generations. Indeed, the present year is doubly associated with the memory of Hume, for not only does it mark the lapse of ten centuries since his birth, but also the passage of a century and a half since his great history was completed. On this history his popular fame mainly rests, though he won renown also as a philosopher and an economist. But in the latter capacities his circle of admirers is limited, though his influence on the thought of the world was far greater. In his philosophical works he endeavoured to introduce the experimental method into moral subjects and to reduce all reasoning to a product of experience. Kant owed a great deal to him, and indeed it was mainly through Hume that English philosophy was able to influence the German speculation of Kant and his successors. He took up the threads, so to speak, of Locke and transmitted them on to the German thinkers as well as to Reid, Mills and the English empiricists generally. That was in metaphysics. But in the department of ethics too his influence was not less great. Bentham, the father of utilitarianism, was so impressed by some of these works, that he said that the scales first fell from his eyes on reading them. Comte, who has influenced modern French thought profoundly, adopted much from his writing on theology. In economic philosophy he influenced Adam Smith whose great work on the Wealth of Nations he just lived to see published in 1776. Taus as Spenser is called the poet's poet, he may truly be called the philosopher's philosopher, so suggestive and helpful were his speculation to succeeding thinkers. It is much to be regretted that a tendency of much of his speculation should be towards scepticism and many were the attacks on him for it. He got a bad name among his contemporaries on this account and had to suffer many disappointments in his life, one of which, his unsuccessful candidature at the beginning of his career for the Chair of Ethics in his own University of Edinburgh, he felt very keenly as it deprived him of the chance of getting a steady income. It is somewhat remarkable that he had written all his philosophical works before he was forty, and then deliberately turned aside to begin a new career. He was probably disgusted with philosophy because it brought no immediate recognition and even debarred him from his natural occupation, that of a professor.

In 1751 he met another disappointment when he tried to succeed his friend Adam Smith in the Chair of Logic at Glasgow. The clergy opposed violently his candidature and this failure decided him to abandon philosophy for history. About this time he was appointed Librarian of the Faculty of Advocates in his native city, and the fact that the library contained a good collection of British history, induced him to write his celebrated work to which he devoted the next ten years of his life. His history of England which extends, as is well known, from the period of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution of 1688, was originally not written as it now stands, but in a curious inverted chronological order. He had at first intended to begin his history with the reign of Henry VII, but then changed his mind and began with James IV, brought it down to 1688 in two volumes. The first of these published in 1754, received such cold reception that only twenty-five copies were sold in twelve months. He was much disappointed and thought of permanently settling in France with a changed name. However, he produced his second volume a little later, and this met with better success. He was encouraged then to go back chronologically and write the history as he had at first intended from the reign of Henry VII. This portion up to the death of Elizabeth appeared also in two volumes in 1759, and was so well received by the public that he decided to write a third instalment, completing it from the beginning down to Henry VII. This was done in 1761, and in subsequent years all the six volumes were revised and combined into the continuous history of England up to 1688 that we are familiar with. He afterwards intended to write the later history, bringing the work to his own day, but his later life in Paris at the British Embassy interfered with this intention, which was never carried out. Other hands, notably those of Smollett, continued his history which has enjoyed unmeasured popularity for a century and a half. Even now, when we no longer consider it as a satisfactory account of events and estimate of historic characters, its popularity has not much abated and people still read Hume for his entertaining narrative, so great are its literary merits. It is a great literary masterpiece that is enjoyed by countless persons who mind its inaccuracies and prejudices almost as little as they mind the inaccuracies and other shortcomings of Shakespeare. Hume wrote it with an armed bias for the Stuarts and antipathy towards their opponents, especially the Puritans. The party bias is indeed apparent throughout. But in spite of this it is read and will be read and admired, not as history, but as literature like the works of Thucydides or Livy.

RAJPUT MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

We are reminded by its annual report of the useful work which is performed by a widespread organisation throughout the States of Rajputana, in regulating the expenses incurred by members of all classes in marriage and funeral celebrations. The Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarina Sabha, as it is known, was formed with this object in 1888 by a meeting of Sardars and officials from all the States and with the co-operation and assistance of British officers has worked with great success. The Society has a fixed scale showing the amount of the expenditure of persons in all ranks of society graded according to their incomes, and carefully prescribing even, in the cases of rich people, the exact number of servants who may be allowed to accompany them on visits of condolence at the death of a relative. Thus a thakur of substance is permitted to spend as much as two-thirds of his annual income on the marriage of his daughter while at the other extreme a very poor person, the father of a bride, who has to resort to the objectionable practice of accepting *rit* or a contribution towards marriage expenses from the bridegroom's father, finds the limit of that contribution and of his expenditure fixed at a hundred rupees. During the year under report, the Agent to the Governor-General showed his interest in the Society by presiding at its annual meeting and congratulated it that the Society had reached a stage where 98 per cent. of the ceremonies performed in the Agency were carried out according to its rules. That is probably a sanguine estimate of the extent of the Sabha's influence, for it is obviously a matter of considerable difficulty to arrive at the actual amount spent on a marriage, if there is a wilful attempt to conceal it, but as the Agent remarked, if in anything approaching that percentage of ceremonies, the Society has been able to control the extent of the expenditure, it is a very satisfactory result. During the year 1909 the majority of months was unfavourable to marriage, and consequently the number celebrated fell to less than three thousand compared with well over eight thousand the year before. It may be on account of the greater vigilance, which it was possible to exercise over such a reduced number of ceremonies, that a slight rise in the proportion of cases where breaches of the rules occurred was detected. During the present year, the Sabha is exercised in regard to the custom of giving *tika* presents at weddings.

REUTER states that Queen Alexandra has promised to loan a number of pictures for the Coronation Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, illustrating the Indian tour of King Edward, when Prince of Wales.

DR GILBERT WALKER, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is proceeding home on six months' leave on medical certificate next week. It is not yet settled who will officiate for him.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

COMING CHAMPIONS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, APRIL 7.

MANY public and private schools decide their annual sports at this time of the year, and students of form are on the look-out for embro champions. Several smart performances have been accomplished by youthful athletes during the last few days, but one easily stands out above the rest. This was the splendid win of C. W. Tufnell in the hurdle race at Eton, which he won by four yards in 16 2-5 secs. Tufnell has proved himself a smart performer before, but his latest effort shows him to be a real flier, and he ought to develop into a champion.

STAYERS.

The Ranelagh Harriers promoted a 20 1-2 miles' road race for members on Saturday, and though some of the leading runners were absentees, excellent racing was seen among the fifteen athletes who toed the line. J. G. Cummings exercised capital judgment and won easily at the finish in 2 hours 18 mins. 59 secs., and he may turn out a good man at the Marathon game with more experience. Not the least interesting feature of the race was the joining in of father and son, G. and A. Applebye, who finished together, arm in arm.

A CHANCE FOR PROFESSIONALS.

Among the many sports festivals to be held in connection with the Coronation week, will be a Marathon race for professionals at Douglas, Isle of Man. There are many keen sportsmen in this romantic island, and as thousands of holiday makers flock there during the summer, the event ought to take well. It is proposed to decide the race on June 29th, and on a grass track four laps to the mile. The first prize will be £100, which ought to tempt some of the best men. It is hoped that Holmer of Canada, winner of the last Edinburgh Marathon race, and Bouchard of France, who led for 18 miles, in Edinburgh, will renew their struggle, and with the leading home stayers also joining in, the race will be most interesting. A grass track will be more favourable than a cinder path, as it will be less jaring to the muscles, a big consideration in a race of 26 miles, 385 yards, particularly at a time of the year when most running tracks are hard.

ENGLAND'S CHANCE.

At the moment it does not look as though England has much chance of furnishing the winner. France has a splendid runner in addition to Bouchard, he being H. Siret, who so easily won the professional Marathon race from Windsor to the Stadium at Shepherd's Bush in 1908. He has done his Army training since then, but should he again take to the running game, he will want a lot of beating. Sweden also has some splendid stayers so that the English cracks will have some stout opposition. A. E. Wood might turn out a good man at the Marathon distance if he took up the game, but the writer hardly fancies his style is suited for distances beyond twelve miles. Shrubb has the ideal stride for long distances, but unfortunately his temperament will not permit of his running at one steady pace, regardless of his rivals. He was always prone to running his races in snatches, and does not like being headed, otherwise he would be the ideal Marathon man.

A RECORD BOAT RACE.

The sixty-eighth annual boat race between Oxford and Cambridge crews will be remembered as a record one for more than one reason. Not only did both crews beat the previous best for the 4 1-4 miles between Putney and Mortlake, but an aeroplane followed the boats through the race for the first time in history. The Cambridge crew were very pretty to watch, but the Dark Blues were heavier and stronger, consequently it was a case of skill against strength, the latter coming out on top. It was a good race however, as whilst the Oxford men gained nearly three lengths inside of 1 3-4 miles, they had to keep going to the very end to retain that advantage. The time was 18 mins. 28 secs, and Cambridge also got inside the previous best of 18 mins. 27secs. by Oxford in 1893 and Cambridge in 1900. Only once has the course being rowed in faster time than accomplished by the winners on Saturday, this being on the occasion of a trial by Oxford in 1909, when the time was 18 mins 21 secs.

BOAT RACE PARS.

Six Old Etonians rowed in the Oxford boat and three in the Cambridge eight.

Over-seas oarsmen were closely associated with the race, C. W. B. Littlejohn of Oxford, hailing from Australia, whilst P. V. G. Van der Byl and C. A. Skinner (cox) of Cambridge are from South Africa.

The Oxford men averaged 175 1-2 lbs. in weight, whilst the Cantabs weighed 172lbs. each.

Owing to the drifting of the Oxford stake boat, there was a seven minutes' delay at the post, which handicaped Cambridge severely.

Six aeroplanes were hovering over the crews at the start. R. C. Bourne has now stroked the Oxford crew to victory for three years in succession, and he may create a new record by doing so a fourth time. It may be added that his father rowed in the Oxford crew in 1882 and 1883.

BOXING.

The Sam MacVea and Sam Langford boxing match at Paris has not brought us any nearer settling the question as to who will be the next opponent for Jack Johnson, Langford's easy win over Lang of Australia induced many good judges to expect him to beat MacVea, but the latter had a big advantage in height and weight, which were factors towards the end. MacVea started like a winner, but after four rounds Langford commenced to score rapidly. He continued to have the better of matters up to the fourteenth round, though he failed to knock out his rival. After this Langford was very tired, and MacVea made up much lost ground by the use of straight left. Mr. E. Corri, of England was the referee, and at the end of the twenty rounds he declared the contest a draw. This did not please the crowd, who were loud in their shouts for Langford. The French supporter of boxing has not yet learnt to accept the referee's decision in the same way as English and American sportsmen do, but as the game is young across the channel, this is perhaps natural.

TRIERS ALL—BUT UNSCIENTIFIC.

There were 101 entries for the Amateur Boxing Association's championships this week. Every one of the competitors was in deadly earnest, but the majority were very crude in their methods. The English boxing championships have now become very international in character, and both Canada and South Africa have furnished winners. This year France was strongly represented, and though the visitors did not go far, some of them shaped well, whilst all displayed great pluck. The absence of holders rather increased the interest and made the events more open, the latter stages of the various bouts being capital exhibitions. H. Bowers of St Pancras secured the Feathers, and W. W. Allen, Polytechnic, was "top dog" in the Bantams. A promising boxer in A. Spenceley, Old Goldsmiths, won the Light-weight, and W. Child of Cambridge was the best of the Middle-Weights. The Heavy-weight created most interest, and in this W. Hazel, a London policeman, made short work of his rivals in the preliminaries and came out on top in the final.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A wonderful defence enabled England to draw (1-1) against Scotland in the International at Everton on Saturday. With wins over Wales and Ireland, this gave England the International championship with 5 points, Scotland scoring 4 points with one win and two draws. It would have been hard lines for England to lose, as Warren was injured after half an hour's play, and though he resumed after the interval, he was not of much use. The Scottish forwards blended beautifully, and gave the English defence a lot of work. Pennington and Crompton (backs) and Williamson in goal were splendid, and the manner they kept out the attackers until the last four minutes of the end was really grand.

THE TURF.

J. Butters appears to have a very discerning eye for good youngsters and most of his purchases turn out trumps. Another example of this was shown on the opening day of the Newmarket meeting when Mr. Baring's Kempton won the Fitzwilliam Stakes for two year olds in clever fashion. The winner is by Broomstick-Flocarline, and was bred in the United States, and Butters did a good stroke of business when he purchased the colt as a yearling.

A CLASSIC HORSE.

Some funny things have happened during the last few days. First of all came the defeat of Pietri and St. Anton in a trial at Newmarket, which made their Derby prospects look bad. Then came a capital performance by Mr. Buchanan's Tullibardine in the Newmarket biennial, and at once there was talk of the son of St. Frusquin being a likely winner of a classic race. The very next day however, he disgraced himself by refusing to try at the finish of the Sale Stakes. Possibly he did not like two races so close together, or the snow storm may have been responsible. To make matters more confusing, St. Anton upset calculations by winning the Column Produce Stakes, so that the trial must have been misleading. Mr. Rothschild's colt has recently been "tubed" so that he may show further improvement.

IN GENERAL.

The final tie of the English Club Lacrosse Championship ended in Stockport beating Lee by 15 goals to 5.

Mr. Mackay Edgar's motor boat Maple Leaf III, which recently developed a speed of 49 1-2 knots an hour, made the fastest time in a handicap at Monte Carlo yesterday.

Jamsetji of India, and Reid conceded Capt. Luther and Capt F. A Simpson 5 in an exhibition racquets match at Queen's Club yesterday, and easily beat them.

Although not at full strength, England defeated Scotland in the hockey International at Bristol by 5 goals to 0.

Lancashire ought to show up well on the cricket field this season, R. H. Spooner and R. G. M'Leod having promised to play regularly.

Reece and Inman are having a close struggle in their match to decide which shall meet Stevenson for the championship.

The final of the Amateur Racquets Championship between Capt. Luther (2nd. K. O. Y. L. I.) and Capt. H. A. Richmond (Gloucestershire Regt.) ended in favour of the former by 3 games to 1.

THE SALUMBRA FIRE.

Exaggerated Report of Suffering.

THE Government of Bombay in a Press Note issued yesterday states :—

The attention of Government has been called to the various statements in the public press regarding the lack of medical aid at the village of Salumbra in the Poona District after the occurrence of the fire on the early morning of Sunday, April 9th, 1911. It is alleged—(i) that up to the evening of Monday no medical aid had been called for or despatched to the scene of disaster; (ii) that there were then remaining in Salumbra numerous cases of persons with ghastly burns who must have been suffering agonising tortures which every the most elementary medical aid might have helped to relieve.

The facts are : Salumbra itself is a tiny hamlet with a population of some 160 souls, of whom the greater number are away in Bombay earning their living by labour, and the spectators at this ill-fated theatrical performance were almost entirely drawn from Talegaon and the villages round about. The fire occurred at about 1 a.m. on Sunday. Information reached the Sub-Inspector of Police at Talegaon, who at once started for the village which he reached between 4 a.m. and 5 a.m. He found the place almost wholly deserted. The audience and the few remaining inhabitants of the village appalled at the suddenness of the catastrophe, had fled, the former taking with them such of their number as had been injured in the fire. He saw no injured at all. The Mamlatdar, Mr. Mehta, arrived about 9. He found three injured persons whom with great difficulty he persuaded to go to Talegaon where they arrived at 1 p.m. They were treated by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon who was just then preparing to start for Salumbra. The latter when he finished dressing these men, started at 4 p.m. for Salumbra with the schoolmaster and arrived there at 6 p.m. He made enquiries, but could find no one who required his care and returned to Talegaon. He has now five persons under treatment there.

It follows from this that medical aid reached the scene of the disaster on Sunday at 6 p. m. That there were numerous cases of ghastly burns seen on Monday, the 10th, cannot be correct. A most careful investigation has been made by two special Sub-Assistant Surgeons deputed for the purpose which shows that the total number of persons found at Salumbra who had been injured, was three. Of these one was terribly burnt and has since died. The two others were slight cases. All three refused medical assistance. In Marangi and Gawanga there were two cases of injury, one, slight one serious. Two other serious cases were sent to Poona on Monday afternoon by train and are now under treatment in the Sassoon Hospital. Thus, the number of ghastly injuries to which reference has been made must have been extremely small, probably not more than three or four, and of these two were on their way to hospital.

It is clear therefore that there was no want of medical aid and that the number of injured has been exaggerated. Figures compiled by the two special Sub-Assistant Surgeons show that only fifteen persons (of whom seven are under treatment) were found injured in all the villages visited by them. Apparently, the conflagration was so sudden that those of the audience who did not escape perished in the flames. Government are satisfied that their officers did all that was possible to mitigate suffering among the poor people involved in this sad calamity.

SIR CURRIMBHOY'S GENEROSITY.

The Government in a Press Note, states:—

The following Government Resolution No. 2263 of this date regarding the transfer of the balance at the credit of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund to the Committee of the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Fund is published for general information:—

Read Government Resolution No. 973, dated 21st February 1908.

Letter from Messrs. Stanley Reed and Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, dated 12th August 1910:—

"We shall be glad if you will lay the following letter before His Excellency the Governor. On August 24th, 1906, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. informed Government that at a meeting held in connection with the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund on 25th April 1906, it was unanimously resolved that the surplus of the fund amounting to Rs. 50,354-14-6, along with the sum of Rs 50,0.0 generously offered by Sir Currimbhoy, bringing up the total sum to Rs. 1,00,354-14-6, be entrusted to Government to be invested by them to perpetuate the name of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim by an institution by which the poor of Bombay may benefit in some desirable way. In a Resolution, issued on this question it was said :—"The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and to the President and members of the Sir Curr

THE VETO AND HOME RULE.

BIG DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

All Amendments for Exemption Defeated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lonsdale, Whip to the Irish Unionist party, moved an amendment to clause 2 of the Veto Bill, excluding Home Rule from its operation.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said that the great mass of intelligent voters was perfectly aware that the Veto Bill was not an end in itself. The mandate to pass the Veto Bill included the mandate to pass the other first class measures of the Liberal programme.

He incidentally referred to the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty as possible, simply because the idea that Home Rule was about to be granted, and a substantial measure of justice about to be done to Ireland, had so seized the minds of the compatriots of the Nationalists abroad, that they were willing to unite with other sections of the Americans for that purpose.

Mr. Asquith said that so far from regarding the clause as establishing single-chamber control, he thought it offered the most serious obstacles to ill-considered measures, that could not bear the brunt of public opinion. Any Home Rule Bill would have to pass through three sessions and two years of parliamentary and public discussion. If it could survive that ordeal, he was perfectly sure it would not be fraught with an injustice to any class of His Majesty's subjects. (Ministerial cheers).

The amendment, Mr. Asquith said, suggested that the Government would take advantage of the clause to carry the measure by trickery and deceit. He quoted a long series of extracts from his own declarations, demonstrating that it had been made perfectly clear by the Government that the majority in favour of the Veto Bill would be used to carry Home Rule. Also, amid laughter, Mr. Asquith cited the speeches of prominent members of the Opposition emphasising the same point.

He concluded, "Has anybody seen a more complete *cataus* of proof that there was no doubt left on either side at the last election that one of the first results of a change of the constitution would be the passing of self-government for Ireland? What becomes of the charge that the Government has tricked and befooled the electors?"

Mr. Balfour and the Mandate.

Mr. Balfour said his complaint was not that the Government had not declared without ambiguity in favour of Home Rule, but that throughout the elections they had laid their whole emphasis upon the prejudices against the Upper House. Everything else was in the background, and the greatest of all issues was disguised for the electorate, who not seeing its full results, were establishing machinery, by which their own settled wills would be overridden by a single chamber. It was said that they knew that Home Rule would follow. What Home Rule? He did not believe that the Cabinet even knew what scheme they meant to adopt. The Government knew that if Home Rule were submitted to the country as in 1885 and 1893, the result would be the same. In proposing to pass it under cover of the Veto Bill, they deliberately intended to override the opinion of the people.

Mr. Dillon said that had the grant of liberty in South Africa depended upon the House of Lords, she, like Ireland, would be absent from the Coronation. He denied that the Nationalists cared nothing about the people of England or their affairs. They had always been, and would remain, friends of the workers of England and champions of democracy.

The amendment was defeated by 284 votes to 190.

Reform, an Early Measure.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The House of Commons adjourned at three o'clock this morning. All amendments exempting specified measures from the operation of the Bill were rejected, the Government declining to accept any exemption.

In the course of the discussion of another amendment to Clause 2 of the Veto Bill, Mr. Asquith said he hoped and believed that before the lifetime of the present Parliament was spent, the Government would put into a concrete and workable form the proposals for the reform of the second chamber.

In the division on Mr. Lonsdale's amendment, a Liberal, Sir Clifford Cory, voted with the minority. The Hon. Neil Primrose, the Hon. Thomas Agar-Robartes and Mr. Horatio Bottomley abstained from voting.

The *Morning Post* states that Lord Selborne will introduce the Lords' Reform Bill next week, if Lord Lansdowne is still indisposed.

LATER.

The debate on the Veto Bill in Committee is practically a long-drawn contest in which the Government is purely on the defensive and almost silent, leaving the burden of incessant attack and speech-making to the Opposition. Discussion is for the most part calm, out-bursts of heat and interchange of sharp personalities are not infrequent.

CESSATION OF PLAGUE IN CHINA.

Death-Roll of 60,000.

PEKING, APRIL 24.

An edict notifies the cessation of plague. The total number of deaths is approximately sixty thousand.

GARRISONS IN EASTERN COLONIES.

Military Contributions to the Crown.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 24.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Yate asked whether the military contributions of the Eastern Crown Colonies were regulated solely with regard to immediate local requirements as to military garrisons; whether in the case of Ceylon, these requirements were greatly minimised by the nearness of India and the security of Hongkong, and Singapore; whether Government would consider the advisability of treating the contribution of Ceylon, as for the purposes of defence rather than as a purely military contribution, so putting Ceylon on a similar footing to the other Crown Colonies, and whether the Government would consider the question of securing home financial co-operation with the Federated Malay States.

Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, replied that under the arrangement which had been in force for about fifteen years, the maximum limit of the military contribution in the case of Hongkong and the Straits was the whole cost of the garrison. In the case of Ceylon, it was, for special reasons, three-fourths of the cost. The strength of the garrisons and the contributions of the Colonies were determined by a variety of considerations, both Imperial and local, which it was impossible to discuss by way of question and answer. The Malay States, Mr. Harcourt added, although not British, already made a very substantial contribution to the defence of the Empire by maintaining, in accordance with the agreement of 1895, a highly efficient regiment, which would reinforce the garrison of Singapore in time of war.

Naval Defence in the East.

Mr. Asquith, replying to another question by Col. Yate, said that as the safety of the Eastern Crown Colonies, as well as that of the self-governing Dominions, depended upon our power and command of the sea, a discussion at the Imperial Conference on naval defence must naturally involve the consideration of strategical questions affecting the defence of both.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

English Ladies in Fez.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

A letter from an English lady missionary in Fez, dated the 17th instant, has been received in London. The lady gives no sign of alarm; but states that one Englishwoman is suffering from typhoid and it is, therefore, impossible for the others to leave, even if the last road open were not occupied by the rebels.

Attitude of German Press.

BERLIN, APRIL 25.

The German Press is carrying on a vigorous campaign against the French action in Morocco. The Press is practically agreed that France is preparing for the subjugation and annexation of Morocco. It does not believe that the lives of the Europeans in Fez are in danger.

The Radical paper *Vossische Zeitung* says that France is embarking upon an adventure contrary to the Algeciras Treaty, and must not be surprised, if she is roughly reminded of that fact.

A meeting of the Pan-German League demanded the partition of Morocco between France and Germany.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Meeting at Caxton Hall.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

At the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic at Caxton Hall, Sir Matthew Dodsworth presiding, a resolution was adopted welcoming the Anglo-Chinese agreement on the traffic in opium, and congratulating the Government on its action in the matter. The resolution also trusted that no pressure from India would be allowed to interfere with the speedy conclusion of the proposed agreement.

The Chinese Minister, in a speech, said that without the Society's support, the people of China would never have known that they were supported by English public opinion. On behalf of his Government, he thanked the Society for its efforts.

A NEW BISHOP.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The Rev. H. M. Burge has been appointed Bishop of Southwark, in place of the Right Rev. George Nickson, who has withdrawn his acceptance on grounds of ill-health.

[The Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., has been headmaster of Winchester College since 1901. The son of the Rev. M. R. Burge, of Calcutta, he was born in 1862, and received his education at Bedford Grammar School, Marlborough and University College, Oxford. From 1887-1893, he was a master at Wellington College. In the latter year, he was elected a Fellow and tutor of University College, Oxford, and became dean of the College in 1895. He became headmaster of Repton School in 1900.]

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The following are yesterday's football results:—

Blackburn-Rovers ...	0	Aston Villa ...	0
Wolverhampton ...	2	Lincoln City ...	1
Stockport ...	1	Hull ...	1

IMPERIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Co-operation of League of Empire.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Imperial Education Delegates yesterday held a private conference with the League of Empire at Caxton Hall, Sir Gilbert Parker presiding.

Resolutions were adopted urging the desirability of giving British Imperial history a place in the curricula, increased facilities for teachers to migrate and co-operation of the League in the scheme for the foundation of post-graduate scholarships.

Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, entertained the Delegates to dinner, after which Mrs. Runciman held a reception. A number of members of the Cabinet and the House of Commons were present.

COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION.

Regretful Apathy of Lancashire.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The report of the British Cotton-Growing Association has been issued. Regret is expressed that owing to the apathy and indifference of Lancashire, the additional capital of £150,000 which was made a condition of the Government's grant of £10,000 annually for three years, has not been raised.

OVERWORK IN THE ARMY AND SUICIDE.

Representations to War Office.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

At the inquest on the Army Medical Sergeant, who committed suicide at Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, the verdict was returned of suicide owing to insanity produced by ill-health and overwork, and it was suggested that representations should be made to the War Office.

This is the second suicide this year at Parkhurst as a result of overwork.

Two Non-Commissioned Officers, whose unhealthy appearance was commented on by the Coroner, deposed that they worked from seven in the morning to eleven at night seven days a week.

MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

Five Days' Armistice.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24.

A telegram from El Paso states that a five days' armistice has been signed, and that peace negotiations have opened.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HEALTH.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Duke of Connaught is much better. His Royal Highness hopes to keep all his May engagements.

CORONATION GIFT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The people of New Zealand have sent to the Coronation of King George and Queen Mary a gold nugget weighing 285 ounces, the largest ever found in the country.

THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

The Begum of Bhopal is at present staying in Paris prior to coming to the Coronation of King George.

CHOLERA AT BATAVIA.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Cholera has broken out at Batavia. So far there have been twenty-eight cases.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Wells Beats Iron Hague.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

At the National Sporting Club last night, in the contest for the Heavy-Weight Championship of England and a purse of £700, Bombardier Wells beat Iron Hague in the sixth round on a knock out.

AMERICA CUP POLO.

A Scratch Game.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

In a practice game at Lakewood, yesterday, a scratch American team beat Messrs. Lloyd, Wilson Cheaps and Palmes, the British representatives in the contest for the America Cup, by 7 1-2 goals to 5.

DAVIS TENNIS CUP.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Mr. Mewburn, Secretary of the English Lawn Tennis Association, has cabled to-day to South Africa inviting South Africans and Americans to London to play a preliminary round in the Davis Cup competition, suggesting the Coronation week as a suitable time. He further suggests that the winners should play the British in London later.

Mr. Mewburn knows nothing which might explain the message emanating from Sydney recently to the effect that the English Lawn Tennis Association was in favour of playing matches for the Davis Cup in New Zealand.

SHIPPING CASUALTIES NEAR CHINA.

Three Steamers Wrecked.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 25.

There were three shipping casualties in the Chino-Japanese waters yesterday.

The mail steamer "Asia" was wrecked on the rocks south of Shanghai. All on board were saved.

The steamer "Empire" struck on a sandbank off Moji. The passengers were rescued.

A third disaster was the result of a collision, the steamer "Meefoo" being sunk. This disaster also took place south of Shanghai. Foreigners on board the sunken vessel were saved but over forty Chinese lost their lives.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Severe Turkish Defeat Reported.

LONDON, APRIL 25.

Telegrams received here from Vienna speak of a severe defeat of the Turks by the Albanian Catholic tribe, the Malissori, on the heights east of Tusi.

According to the Turkish official account, several detachments of troops were surrounded and two companies sent from Tusi were ambushed, losing twelve killed and many wounded.

NAVAL ENSIGN FOR CANADA.

Change Deprecated.

HALIFAX, (NOVA SCOTIA) APRIL 25.

At the dinner of St. George's Society, yesterday, Admiral Kingsmill and Captain Mac Donald, of H. M. cruiser "Niobe", made notable speeches deprecating change in the white ensign for the Canadian navy as suggested for the Australian navy, and declaring that any embellishment or mutilation would be most injurious.

STONE-THROWING AT A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

Information has been received here that on the night of the 21st instant when the down-passenger train from Cannanore to Calicut was nearing Quilandi, a large stone was thrown with great force at a first-class carriage in which the Inspector-General of the Railway Mail Service and the Deputy Postmaster-General were travelling. The stone struck the compartment handle bar and was broken to fragments some of which hit the officers in the carriage. The police have the matter in hand.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Reorganisation of the Provincial Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The Government of India has completed the consideration of the question of the reorganisation of the provincial service of the Public Works Department, and a despatch will be sent Home early next month. This question arose out of memorials detailing the grievances of officers which, it is understood, have been satisfactorily shown. It may be remembered that several questions on the subject were asked during the last session of Supreme Legislative Council in Calcutta.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DETENTION.

Ticket-Collectors Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The District Magistrate of Dinajpur discharged Ritchie and McGaon, two ticket-collectors on Eastern Bengal State Railway, who were accused with assault and wrongful confinement at the instance of Pandit Jogesh Chunder Smritiratna. Some time ago, the Pandit was travelling from Pabna to Dinajpur. At Parbatipore the accused weighed the Pandit's luggage and demanded excess freight. The Pandit did not pay, and it was alleged he was detained and not allowed to proceed by the next train. After hearing the evidence, the Magistrate discharged both the accused, holding that the case was frivolous and entirely false. He also ordered the Pandit to pay forty rupees as compensation to accused.

DELHI DURBAR AND MUTINY VETERANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

It is quite probable that following the precedent of the last Durbar, the Mutiny veterans will be invited to Delhi, next cold weather. It is expected that there will be a small gathering of European and Indian veterans as their presence, in view of their age, must necessarily be optional.

Mahomed Abdul Rashid, nephew of the late Abdul Karim, Munshi to Queen Victoria, will attend the Coronation in London as a State guest. He is Naib Tahsildar of Chota in the Mutra district.

DACOITY IN DARASET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The report of another dacoity in Daraset has reached the Alipore police. Twenty-five armed men raided the house of a wealthy resident at midnight and decamped with considerable property.

THE AMIR'S MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

A Frontier correspondent states that the Amir has sent his family from Jellalabad to Kabul on the 14th April. He intended holding a farewell Durbar in the following weeks and then himself starting for his capital. It is again reported that the Amir will visit Ghazni and Kandahar next month.

THE ACHILLES OF MACEDONIA.

(BY PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

Dynasties of tyrants do not last. They rise and they fall. Philip, the cunning king of Macedonia, knew this perfectly. Greece proper was divided and exhausted. He, therefore, sought a solid base in bastard Greece, half barbaric, half Hellenic. Round his little Macedon he grouped, Epirus, Thrace and Thessaly, the one rude, the other savage, the third the land of Centaurs, and all very warlike but spurious, serving as a terrible sword against genuine Greece. Two of his moves were very clever. Delivering Thessaly from her tyrants, he made himself the friend and the head of the admirable Thessalian cavalry. He honoured Epirus by marrying an Epirian, thus assuring himself of the valiant Albanian tribes, and of their serried phalanxes. This was the secret of his victory, as it was of his death.

THE ALBANIA

of to-day is a country of discordant contrasts, so small and yet so separate, peopled with fourteen peoples. An eternal storm rages there over the Cerunian mountains, with crashes of lightning and thunder. Old volcanoes, earthquakes, and feverish alluviums of torrents, this is Epirus. Enormous ferocious dogs—those huge yellow Molossians whom Nero let loose on the Christians in the circus—and men more ferocious still. Wilful murders in plenty in all weather. The very women are armed, fierce and violent, dominated by old spirits of the country, or by new demons of Thrace and Phrygia. They are born Bacchantes or witches, skilled in dangerous herbs, dreams and drugs. Their joy, in imitation of that of the Thessalian Medeas—was to wind again and yet again undulating snakes round their arms, and their bosoms. The maiden whom Philip espoused was one of those who played with serpents. She was protected by the greatest oracles. All were then subject to Bacchus. Philip knew this, and was for making a tool of her. He was caught in his own trap. After the wedding she boldly told Philip that she had conceived the day before, having dreamt of a deluge of fire. Lightning had filled her bosom, and thence all the earth. He thought the dream boded him ill. He was curious to know why she was alone in the night. He peeped through a hole, and was much disgusted to notice that a big serpent lay near her. This told him that his Queen was a confederate of unclean Sabean rites. The vast fraternity mingled with those of Cybele and of Bacchus comprised the degraded depths of prostitution, the libertines, the charlatans, the dealers in love, prayers, remedies, abortions, and poison. If he drove the woman away, Epirus would revolt. The Delphic oracle was consulted. The reply was that he should make an offering of the eye that had looked through the hole, to the god who had done him so much honour, for his impiety. The rumour spread through Greece, and he had to do it. A clever archer undertook the task. Bastard or not the son

ALEXANDER

grew with the growth of the fable of his birth, which the mother neglected nothing to give currency. Everywhere she had serpents, in vases, in baskets, whence they issued and rushed hissing on visitors to their dismay. The child reared in the midst of these comedies believed himself to be the son of Bacchus—Sabas. And to imitate the grace of Bacchus, the ease of the beautiful idler, such as we see him in his statues, he inclined his neck to the left. But as Sabas was synonymous with liar and charlatan, they said he was Zeus—Sabas, and Alexander assumed the downward branching horns of Ammon represented as a ram. This is why Moslem historians call him Dzulkernein (two-horned). Nothing was less Greek than Alexander, nothing more opposed to the Greek heroes, Ullysses or Themistocles. He had the true Northern blood, was very fair, had watery eyes—another trait not southerly—with gleams of murderous fury, or intoxication. He was, in one word, a perfect barbarian, impetuous, drunkard, irrascible, capable of great crimes, and of great repentance. His face proclaimed aloud his native barbarity. This is why he would not have his true likeness taken and if any one deviated from the official type of his artist—the great founder Lysippus—it was on pain of death. Up to the age of thirteen Philip entirely forgot him, and was so much neglected that he did not even learn the most ordinary Grecian exercises. However indifferent

PHILIP

was a very superior man. He had to think of whom he would leave the precious work of his life to, a State and a force created by so much art and cunning. He had no repugnance for the boy who seemed so intrepid, and whom many called the son of the gods. From 13 to 17, he had him placed under Aristotle, the greatest intellect of the time, but so thoroughly Greek and profound, that he was precisely the most improper to have a hold on this youthful barbaric nature. A god already and surrounded by the base flatterers of Olympias, Aristotle had him too late, for forming his mind. The master whom Alexander loved as a son was not Aristotle, but his foster-father Leonidas, who spoke only of Asia, of India, of the victories of Bacchus that the young lad was about to revive. Added to this were a concert of oracles, announcing the details of his future conquests to the least particular. Philip had arrived at the highest eminence. Conqueror at Chæronea, he had had the glory of moderation, refusing any triumph, and returning the captives. His great task was over; not only was he strong, but he was loved. Many sincere people believed that Greece without him would not be able to accomplish her last mission, the hellenisation of the Orient. It was not only a question of conquering it, but of imbuing it with hellenic light and morals, colonising and civilisingit. No one could do it better than Philip. Brought up with with Epaminondas, he had if not his virtues at least his patience, and his sweet firmness. He had what fiery Alexander was wanting in, the knowledge of the time, the necessary temperament, without which a conquest is but a scourge for the world, and the founding of chaos. Philip was then forty-six. Around him were grouped at the solemn moment of his expedition a set of

EMINENT MEN

of science, precisely as was the Egyptian Commission formed under the Directory for General Bonaparte. The centre of it was Aristotle, who refused to go with Alexander, but who would have followed Philip with Theophrastus, the illustrious naturalist. The school of Aristotle was going. There was his nephew Callisthenes, his pupils Anaxarchus and Pyrrho, number of historians, and the great sailor Nearchus. After the triumphant return of Xenophon, and the success of Agesilaus, it was known that war against an empire that was already dissolving would be nothing serious, that they could follow the army much at their ease, studying the countries, and fixing the points where they would create colonies. The Egyptian coast was colonised already by a mass of Greeks, soldiers, sailors, and merchants. There was but one hitch to the enterprise and that was his barbarian wife. She impeded his departure, arming Epirus against him, and that hot-headed youth, her son, convinced of his divinity and capable of anything to overthrow opposition. The mother and son had the temples in their favour. Philip counting on the Delphic oracle, consulted it and was told: "the sacrifice is ready, the bull crowned." This caused his death. What precipitated matters was his marrying a second wife, and having a child by her. Olympias had him assassinated and in her own name had the dagger consecrated at Delphi? Here was a foretaste of

WHAT THE NEW REIGN WAS

to be. The mother took her rival with the child, and had them baked in a brass pot. The son sold by auction in a single day thirty thousand Greeks the very Thebans who were the making of Philip, and of the greatness of his dynasty. Before the son of the gods everything was levelled down. Extreme lassitude, debility and despair have the effect of producing in this world the malady known as messianic epidemic. Whatever the elements of trouble and of superstition that Greece held were for the young god inaugurated by massacre. They saw him lightning in hand, a force really enormous and unheard of. All the means of wisdom were at hand for the great enterprise, infallible and fatal, awaited, expected, which the wise man or the fool could accomplish. The hour had sounded, and the necessity of it was such that no fault of Alexander could have caused it to fail. He could work marvels with impunity where others would have perished. He could engage in battle in the most unfavourable of places, could take absurd routes across deserts, without water, risking his army and putting it to the severest tests. The secret of it lay in the soul of Greece, ironically acknowledged by Alexander himself, when he said: "Are not the Greeks considered to be the minds of the Macedonian beasts?" It was singular that Greece had for a century, in the expectation of the great things she foresaw, men of balance, good at everything, warriors and leterati, philosophers and adventurous soldiers. Such ones like Xenophon had nibbled at Asia and made their fortunes. Such like the sophist clitarch, intrepid and cruel, had become the tyrants of a town. But such conquests were not satisfying. They had many other dreams, like Babylon and Persepolis to entice them. In these choice men was ambitious Greece awaiting but to break the barriers at last, by following Alexander and serving him well. What was Conde and Bonaparte's signal luck—for the Italian campaign—of having an elite of extraordinary officers grouped around them, that was Alexander's, and hence his greatness. The Persians too had Greeks in their pay, but few and mutinous, whose numbers have been inflated. Nothing was neglected to deceive the world and posterity. Among the army were many licensed historians. The generals themselves wrote and lied as much as they could. And yet Alexander did not depend on them. He had the time, all along the march—which shows the war was nothing like what it has been described to be—to write ever and anon to his lieutenants in Greece the news that they sent round. Just as Frederick the Great wrote incessantly to France, and did his best to be French, so Alexander seemed uneasy at not being wholly Greek, and courted the spirit of Athens. He carried

HOMER

everywhere, and put it under his pillow. How little he profited by it is evident from his taking for ideal the brutal hero of the land of centaurs the fiery and furious Achilles, the very reverse of a true Grecian who would follow Ulysses. To imitate Achilles and the destruction of Troy, he ordered the horrible sack of Thebes. In the hurried moment of war, he had games and long fetes organised at Troy, when he took Gaza and the chief of the town who had long resisted him, he imitated Achilles in dragging him behind his car by a cord, his feet being pierced.

ROBBERIES IN CALCUTTA.

Theft from a Japanese Priest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

The Japanese residents seem to be the latest victims of robberies in Calcutta. Several cases have recently come to notice and news comes of a Japanese priest, named Bunkio Aoki, having fifty sovereigns stolen from a hand-bag in the Continental Hotel. The priest came out to India, a few months ago to study the Buddhist religion. He had visited Benares and other places and came to Calcutta prior to visiting Burma. No arrest has been made.

Zemindar's House Broken Into.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 25.

A daring robbery of twenty thousand rupees in cash and some jewellery, from the house of a zemindar residing in Shambazar, was reported to the Commissioner of Police to-day. The zemindar is away from town on a visit to his native village and the house is in charge of a durwan. An old rusty sword was found in a large cistern in the compound of the house. The discovery of the sword goes to support the theory that the burglars theft armed with dangerous weapons. In the course of investigations, the police arrested an up-country man named Bhagabatti Misser, who was traced to a lodging house in the locality. Some of the stolen property was found in his possession. The accused is said to be employed as a servant in the Sobha Bazar Raj Family. When arrested, he made a desperate effort to regain liberty, but was overpowered and detained in custody. Further enquiries are proceeding.

PROPOSED HINDU UNIVERSITY.

Details of Draft Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

A draft scheme of the proposed Hindu University has been published. It is meant as a basis for discussion and is liable to alteration before its final adoption. The name will be the Hindu University of Benares.

The objects are: (1) to establish a residential and teaching university to promote the study of the Hindu Shastras and Sanskrit literature; (2) generally to promote learning and research; (3) generally to advance and diffuse scientific, technical and professional knowledge; (4) to promote the building up of character in youth by making religion and ethics an integral part of education; (5) to affiliate, maintain and establish colleges, schools, etc., etc.

Instruction shall be in English, but vernaculars may also be used when practicable. Among the first trustees are the Maharajas of Darbhanga and Cassimbazar, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbarao, Sir Vithaldas Thackersay, Mr. Mudholkar, Mr. Madhav Rao of Bangalore, Mr. Harchandrai Vishnudas of Karachi, and Pundit M. M. Malavyia.

The University will comprise the following colleges, as the funds will permit: A Sanskrit college with a theological department, colleges of literature, science and technology, agriculture, commerce and administration, medicine, music and fine arts. Religious education shall be compulsory in the case of all Hindu students.

The government of the University will be by a senate to be organized according to rules to be framed by the trustees.

BRIDGING THE GANGES.

Details of the Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

Further progress is understood to have been made since last week, in connection with the proposals for the construction of a bridge over the Ganges at Mokameh, about which scheme the East Indian Railway and the Bengal-North West Railway are now in accord. The bridge will be on the metre gauge and will be built presumably by the Bengal North-West Railway who work the Tirhut State Railway, with which the bridge will connect. The structure is to replace the existing metre gauge ferry and, when constructed, will facilitate communication with the whole of the Western Bengal districts north of the river. Nothing is yet settled as to when the work will be taken in hand.

TRAIN DERAILED ON THE GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company inform us that about 2 p.m., on the 22nd inst., the engine and five wagons of the 311 down-mixed train were derailed near the outer signal of Mobha station, on the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway. No injury occurred to the passengers or the train staff. The traffic between Mobha and the next station, Masor Road, was suspended, until the line was cleared at 11-15 a.m., on the 23rd instant.

At Mymensing Mr. Clifford, Additional Magistrate has committed to the Sessions one Girindra Nath Bhattercharjee of Balong, Faridpur, in connection with an armed dacoity at Hossaidari near Juggarnathgunj. The accused was found in possession of a lantern and a horn alleged to have been used in the crime.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Government Resolution.

THE CASE OF RATNAGIRI.

The Government of Bombay has issued a lengthy resolution on Municipal administration in the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) for the year 1909, from which the following passages are extracts:—

During the year under review the decline of the town of Bhadgaon rendered it desirable to abolish the municipality. The number of city and town municipalities was thus reduced to 14 and 142 respectively.

There were 10 notified areas. Khanapur was constituted a notified area during the current year. It is proposed to constitute, with effect from 1st April, 1911, the following municipalities as city municipalities.

Northern Division:—Nadiad, Kaira District; Bandra, Thana District.

Central Division:—Jalgaon, East Khandesh District; Dhulia, West Khandesh District; Yeola, Nasik District; Barsi, Sholapur District,

Southern Division:—Bijapur, Bijapur District; Bagalkot, Bijapur District; Gadag-Bettigeri, Dharwar District.

The Ahmedabad Municipality was suspended for gross maladministration. The administration of the Ratnagiri Municipality has been for some time under the close observation of the officers of the district. Three successive presidents, of whom two were non-officials nominated by Government and one was non-official elected by the Municipality, strove to effect improvements but their efforts met with factious obstruction. The Collector recently examined the working of the municipality and his report shewed that the municipality is incapable of exercising its functions with due efficiency. Municipal accounts and records are in confusion, the collection of taxes and the realization of its dues have been lax, and the interest of ratepayers are not properly served. In these circumstances Government considered whether the municipality should not be superseded. They have, however, decided not to take this extreme step until the municipality has had an opportunity of reforming its ways and of revising its administration. They have, however, withdrawn the right of selecting its own president, which was conferred upon the municipality last year. The municipality has also been informed that unless the conduct of municipal affairs shews decided improvement within a year, Government will be reluctantly compelled to have recourse to supersession.

There was a rise of 6,600 in the total recorded population within municipal districts. In the Central Division there was an increase of 4,000 in the population, owing to the inclusion within the limits of the Lonavla Municipality of Khandala and the surrounding villages.

ELECTIONS OF PRESIDENTS.

During the year the privilege of selecting their own president was conferred on 35 municipalities. In Hubli the two sections of Hindus, being both unwilling to have one of the opposite side as president, agreed to compromise by the election of Mr. W. W. Coen, an English non-official resident, who has done good service on the municipality. In 1909 the privilege of selecting its own president was conferred on the Kumta Municipality. The privilege was, however, forfeited by the municipality owing to its failure to select a president on account of factions. In the case of Hyderabad it is reported that two-thirds of the councillors have not been able to agree in a recommendation regarding the selection of the president.

The elective franchise was conferred on the Municipality of Matheran while extended franchise was bestowed on ten municipalities. Of the four additional seats thrown open to election in Matheran the electors returned only three members and the fourth was nominated by the Commissioner. The Kharda municipality, which received in the previous year the right to elect 6 out of 12 councillors, was re-constituted on the new bases. The elective element in the Belgaum municipality which consists of 24 councillors was increased from 12 to 16 but the re-constitution of the board was not brought into effect until after the close of the year.

During the year general elections were held in the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Kanara, Nasik and Kaira, and are reported to have aroused considerable local interest in Kapadvanj, Nasik, Karwar, Kumta, Athni, Yamkanmard and Gokak. In the Belgaum Municipality there was no contest in six wards. Great interest was, however, displayed by the educated public in the other wards. The motives that influenced the ratepayers in distributing their votes appear to have been for the most part purely personal.

The attendance of members at meetings were generally good except in some parts of the Northern Division. The general board of the Ahmedabad Municipality held frequent meetings but much of its time was wasted away in unprofitable discussions. In almost all the municipalities of the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts there were cases of failure to attend two-thirds of the meetings. In the Panch Mahals the sittings of the general board of the Godhra Municipality amounted to no more than four; the managing committee which met forty times being adjourned eleven times for want of a quorum.

MUNICIPAL INCOME.

A very satisfactory increase was recorded in the aggregate gross income of the municipalities which amounted to 92 lakhs compared with 84 1-2 lakhs in the preceding year. Deducting the receipts under "Extraordinary and debt" the net revenue amounted to 80 3-4 lakhs compared with 71 lakhs in the preceding year. The large increase under octroi was shared by all the divisions, Sind alone contributing no less than Rs. 1,88,700, which is ascribed to larger importation of food-stuffs and a brisker state of the trade in Karachi. In the Central Division the increase of Rs. 80,000 was due mainly to the expansion of the mill industry in Sholapur and to the abnormally large number of marriages in most districts following on a "Sinhast" year. To the latter cause is also attributed the increase of Rs. 18,000 in the Northern Division. There was a decrease of Rs. 19,000 under the head of taxes on houses and land which was shared by all the divisions, but the variations in the various divisions are due to unimportant causes. There is nothing in the reports to shew how far the municipalities collect their revenue with promptness when due. The Governor in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct that information about the current year's demand and previous year's outstandings and the unrealized balances under both the heads at the close of the year should be given briefly by the Commissioners in their reports in future. The revenue derived from municipal property shews a very material improvement, an increase of Rs. 3,83,000 being recorded. This large increase is chiefly due to the expansion of revenue in Sind under "Sale proceeds of land and the produce of land, etc.," the receipts amounting to Rs. 8,82,000 against Rs. 5,32,000 in the previous year. The Karachi Municipality sold fewer building plots during the year than in the previous year, but received from the Karachi Port Trust the sum of Rs. 6,00,000 for land sold to them for a new export yard in the Queen's Road quarter. There was an increase of Rs. 5,500 in the receipts from the Municipal sewage farm. The Hyderabad municipality realized Rs. 1,43,400 from the sale of building plots measuring in all 14,619 square yards and Rs. 8,132 from the sale of strips of land adjoining existing occupancies.

The large increase under grants is chiefly made up of the liberal grants given by Government to municipalities for the improvement of water supply, the opening up of congested localities and for educational purposes.

Of the aggregate income of the municipalities, 50 lakhs were realised by rates and taxes against 46 lakhs in the previous year, indirect taxation yielding 24 1-3 lakhs or 48 2-3 per cent. and direct taxation 25 2-3 or 51 1-3 per cent. compared with 46 per cent. and 54 per. cent. respectively in the year immediately preceding. The incidence of taxation per head of population increased from Re. 1-15-5 to Rs 2-2-0 and the incident of income from Rs. 3-0-6 to Rs. 3-6-11. As in the previous years, Karachi has the highest incidence of taxation (Rs. 8-7-7) and Ashta the lowest (Re. 0-1-10).

Notwithstanding inherent defects the octroi system worked smoothly. The net realizations from this source amounted to Rs. 24,35,001 against Rs. 21,37,000 in the preceding year, bringing in a net increase of Rs. 2,98,000 which was shared by all the divisions of the Presidency inclu

ding Sind. The Northern, Central and Southern Divisions contributed Rs. 18,000, Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 11,500 respectively as additions to their corresponding figures in the preceding year. In Sind the increase was Rs. 1,88,700.

EXPENDITURE.

The total disbursements of the municipalties amounted to 84 3-4 lakhs compared with 79 3-4 lakhs in the preceding year. Excluding "Extraordinary and debt" the expenditure amounted to Rs. 69 3-4 lakhs against Rs. 67 1-4 in the year immediately preceding.

The expenditure under this head on public health which, in the previous year had shewn an increase of Rs. 9,14,000 under the stimulus of liberal Government grants again rose by Rs. 1,47,000. Rupees 73,000 were spent on the Bijapur water supply scheme. There was, however, under water supply a decrease of Rs. 82,000 in the Northern Division and of Rs. 13,800 in Sind and an increase of Rs. 36,000 in the Central Division. There was a slight increase of Rs. 19,000 in the total expenditure under "Public instruction." The excess was shared by all the divisions except the Northern Division where a decrease of Rs. 11,000 occurred. Apart from fluctuations in non-recurring expenditure on school buildings and the like the increase was mainly due to the improvement in the pay of teachers in the primary schools. The charges under "Extraordinary and debt" increased by Rs. 2,45,000, being shared by all the divisions except the Northern Division where a decrease of Rs 91,000 occurred. The Central and Southern Divisions contributed Rs. 58,000 and Rs. 10,500 respectively to the increase. In Sind the large increase of Rs. 2,70,500 is ascribed to the re-payment by the Karachi Municipality of the loan of 1899 and to investments made by the Sukkur Municipality with the view of repaying the balance of its loan of 2 lakhs. The result of the year's operations was an increase of Rs. 7,31,000 in the total closing balance which increased in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions by Rs. 54,000, Rs. 1,36,000 and Rs. 61,500 respectively. In Sind the addition to last year's figure was Rs. 4,80,000.

MUNICIPAL LIABILITIES.

In the Northern Division only the Ahmedabad and Bandra Municipalities are in debt to Government. The former is also indebted to the public to the extent of Rs. 18,82,000 which with the addition of Rs. 68,000 which it owes to Government bring its total liabilities to Rs. 19,50,000. The sinking fund against the public loan amounted to Rs. 3,46,000 against Rs. 3,03,000 in the previous year. Of the aggregate liabilities of Rs. 63,000 outstanding at the beginning of the year the Bandra Municipality paid off Rs. 3,000. The total liabilities of the municipalities in the Central Division on the 31st March, 1910, amounted to Rs. 5,40,000 against Rs. 7,84,900 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. In the Southern Division eleven municipalities were in debt to Government. Their liabilities at the end of the year after deducting Rs. 15,500 paid during the year amounted Rs. 3,23,500. The total amount repaid by the municipalities in the Northern Central and Southern Divisions and Sind was Rs. 66,600 Rs. 57,300, Rs. 15,500 and Rs. 4,77,000 respectively.

MUNICIPAL NEEDS.

Of the many needs of the municipalities in the Presidency the most pressing are efficient water supply, improved drainage, public latrines, opening up of congested localities, good roads, dispensary buildings, school-houses, slaughter-houses, markets, etc. There has been great difficulty in finding good sources for water supply in Gujarat. It is hoped, however, that deep boring may provide a solution. Success has attended such operations at Sanand and Dholka, and it is, therefore, proposed to extend the operations and to spend next year a large amount on the purchase of tools and plant required for the purpose. The most urgent needs of the Ahmedabad Municipality are the completion of the system of sewerage throughout the town and improvement of water works plant. Surat stands in need of proper drainage and a scheme prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, is before the municipality. The pressing need of Broach is an efficient water supply and the Sanitary Engineer is now preparing a scheme. A scheme for providing drains for the town of Kurla has been prepared by the Sanitary Engineer. The total cost of the scheme as accepted by the municipality is estimated at Rs. 48,000 and Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 24,000. Government have sanctioned a free grant of Rs. 1,700 in aid of the scheme for the improvement of the water supply of Gogha which is estimated at Rs. 3,500. Schemes for the improvement of water supply in the towns of Godhra and Balsar are under consideration. In the Central Division the water supply and drainage schemes undertaken by the Pandharpur Municipality with the help of Government are still in progress. The water supply scheme sanctioned for Nasik was commenced during the year. The Sanitary Engineer to Government has submitted a revised scheme for the drainage and water supply of Poona City at an estimated cost of Rs. 17,42,000. It is proposed to finance the scheme by a Government grant of Rs. 8,00,000 and a loan of Rs. 10,00,000 repayable in forty years. Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 for expenditure on the scheme in the current year. A scheme for the improvement of the water supply of the town of Barsi has been approved by Government. Government have also approved the estimate amounting to Rs. 3,16,400 for the scheme for improvements to the water supply of the town of Sholapur. With the view of assisting the municipality in financing the scheme Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 45,000 to be adjusted against the loan of that amount granted to the municipality in 1904. The municipality has also applied for a loan of Rs. 3 lakhs in order to carry out the work.

ALIBAG WATER-SUPPLY.

It is proposed to increase the water supply of the town of Alibag by increasing the stock of water in the Veshvi tank and by replacing the existing earthenware distribution pipes by cast-iron ones. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 26,000 and Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 13,200 towards the cost. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, has been asked to prepare a water supply scheme for the town of Uran, such as may be serviceable to the salt workers as well as to the dwellers in the town. Government have sanctioned a grant-in aid of Rs. 6,000 for the improvement of the water works at Pen. With the view of extricating the Ratnagiri Municipality from its embarrassed circumstances Government have undertaken to defray the expenditure on account of improvements to the water supply at an estimated cost of Rs. 46,500. Government have also sanctioned grants of Rs. 10,... and Rs. 15,000 to the municipality for the ...yment of its debt. The aggregate cost of the scheme for improvements to the water supply of the town of Hubli amounts to Rs. 5,48,000. The Madras and Southern Maratha Railway Company have agreed to contribute Rs. 1,50,000 towards the cost of the project. With the object of assisting the municipality in financing the schemes Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,99,000. Other schemes under consideration of the Sanitary Engineer are:—Water supply schemes for Nandurbar, Parola and Igatpuri, and drainage scheme for Sholapur. The following schemes are ready or nearly ready:—Ahmednagar water supply scheme, Thana surface drainage scheme, Belgaum sewage scheme, Malegaon water supply and drainge scheme, Nasik drainage scheme, Nandurbar surface drainage scheme, Dhulia drainage scheme, Rander surface drainage scheme.

In Sind the most pressing want has been the expansion of the city of Sukkur. A scheme to relieve the congestion in the town of Hyderabad is under the consideration of Government.

The Sanitary Board having represented the necessity of carrying out experiments in order to obtain the information required for the satisfactory designing and efficient working of installations for the disposal in this country of sewage by the bacterial method. Government have decided to construct an experimental installation and to locate it at Poona. They have appointed Major F. H. G Hutchinson, I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for Southern Registration District, to be on special duty for a period of two years to conduct the experiments, upon the result of which will depend the efficiency and economical working of installations of this nature.

GRANTS FROM PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

The following table shews the contributions from Provincial Revenues made or promised during the year :—

Grants actually made—	Rs.
(1) Education...	3,69,000
(2) Hospitals and dispensaries ...	34,000
(3) Water supply and drainage ...	3,68,000
(4) Sanitary improvements ...	1,31,000
(5) Remission on loans	.....
Totat Rs, ...	9,02,000

In addition grants-in-aid of water supply and drainage to the extent of 1½ lakhs of rupees have been promised.

Thus, of the total money available for municipal expenditure no less than 13 per centum was contributed from Provincial Revenues.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

The following are the noteworthy features in the administration of the larger municipal towns during the twelve months:—

Ahmedabad.—The municipal board was superseded and a Committee of Management was instituted in its place. The Committee of Management has made good progress in putting municipal affairs in order. Its term of office will by extended by 2 years.

Nasik.—The municipality has secured the services of a Government officer of experience as its head executive officer. The administration of the municipality in matters affecting the health and sanitation of the towns has been good, but it appears that the control, of the municipal councillors over their schools and teaching staff requires immediate improvement.

Poona.—The Poona City Municipality has been busy with financial arrangements in connection with their great combined water supply and drainage scheme which has been rendered possible by the liberality of Government. The condition of the roads is reported to be bad and more attention might be given to this civic need.

Sholapur—The Municipality continued to work successfully, but the system of its accounts is confused and its methods of taxation require a thorough overhaul. On account of the first drawback it is impossible to say at present what its water is costing it and what it is levying to pay for it.

Karachi.—The Karachi Municipality enjoys the reputation of being an efficient and progressive body. Its financial position is excellent, and a more liberal scale of expenditure might safely be incurred in some useful directions, but notably in the encouragement of education.

Hyderabad.—In Hyderabad the year has been one of steady progress. The administration of this Municipality is now conducted smoothly owing to the absence of party factions which formerly tended to paralyze all effective action. The municipal councillors continue to co-operate heartily with the president.

EXTENDED FRANCHISE.

The extended franchise granted to the municipalities with a population of 15,000 or over did not come into force anywhere in the Central Division during the year, but most municipalities availed themselves of the privilege of selecting their own presidents. In a majority of cases the choice fell on non-officials and was confirmed by Government in every instance. It is to soon yet to judge of the effect of the withdrawal of direct official control, but the administration of the principal municipalities has not been unsatisfactory except in the cases already mentioned. The generous offer of Government to assist municipalities in carrying out schemes of sanitary improvements is encouraging local authorities to turn their attentions to schemes of improvement which would otherwise not have been thought of. It should however, be impressed on municipalities that Government regard it as essential that local resources should bear a full share of the burden. Municipalities that possess a sound system of taxation and are prepared, in consideration of conveniences, such as improved water supply to impose on the classes who benefit most a tax proportionate to their means, will receive preferntial treatment over those who base their claims on poverty only.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT.

A Memorial.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I should like once more to press the suggestion I have already submitted for public consideration, to mark the spot where the King-Emperor will set foot on our shore with some Memorial worthy of the event.

It must stir our very souls if we think as we should of what that event means. It will mark an epoch in our own and in the world's history. Symbolic of the sympathy which the King's gracious purpose reveals, supported by a great nation's high and generous resolve, it will ensure a nobler destiny for the country whose sons and daughters count a fifth of the whole human race. It has had no precedent. It can never be repeated. For, though the example might be followed it could not be said again of any Sovereign that he was the first to set foot on India's shore as India's Emperor.

I am simply amazed that it should be said, as a contemporary said on the 19th, that "it has been decided to raise no permanent Memorial to the visit." The public does now know who has decided thus, or when and where and why it was so decided. The Chief Justice assured us in the Town Hall, that any such apprehension was a mistake. I cannot understand why, if such was the case, the citizens were invited to consider what steps should be taken not only to celebrate but also to commemorate the visit. It rests only with the citizens' representatives the General Committee and the subscribers to the fund to pronounce the public decision whether a Memorial shall or shall not be raised. The public feeling can only be guaged by public discussion and declared by public resolve.

It is said "Bombay is rather full of Memorials just now". May I venture to point out how this view falls far, far below the height of the occasion to which speaker after speaker exhorted us in the Town Hall? What Memorial is there in existence or in contemplation that you could put on a par with the monument which must be raised if we are to be true to the great call that will be made on us? I do not like to think of the melancholy meanness such arguments foreshadow, because I do not believe that such a decision is possible on such an occasion for such a city as ours.

Why should we concentrate all our efforts on illuminations and fancy fairs and fireworks? I have said already that the Memorial scheme need not and must not displace any portion of the celebration that might be resolved upon. Is it wise to give occasion for such comparisons as must be made if the celebration is to displace the Memorial? Your fireworks and illuminations will be the joy of a day and the memory of a generation. The Memorial will be our joy and inspiration for all time to come.

The Bombay Municipality gave three lakhs of rupees when the Prince of Wales visited us in 1905, and of that sum two and a quarter or two and a half lakhs were for the commemoration of His Royal Highness' visit. Is it possible that they should give less and not more for His Majesty's visit? If we commemorated the visit of the Heir to the throne shall we not commemorate the visit of the King-Emperor himself? I cannot believe such a disgrace awaits our city. If the Corporators ever got into such a niggardly mood there would be many among us seriously disposed to consign them to Colaba Point for continued accommodation, or to the Back Bay towards its proposed reclamation. The thing is simply unthinkable.

Our Sheriff asked our citizens in the Town Hall to give, give, give! They will give freely if their ardour and enthusiasm are not damped or diminished by limitations against all precedent. They will give largely if we place some project before them to stir their thought and feeling and to rouse them to an adequate appreciation of the fact that the King-Emperor comes to our land with unique goodwill and at great sacrifice of personal comfort and public convenience, to fulfil a lofty purpose and a high resolve comes not to conquer our territories, but to win our hearts.

I shoud like to enlist the sympathies of our British fellow-citizens in favour of the scheme for a great Memorial. I would appeal to them to think what such a Memorial wil mean for us. As long as Westminster Abbey endures, you can afford to think no more of Memorials and monuments. But what have we? The "Taj", no doubt; but it is only a monument to a woman's love. The "Moti Musjid;" but is only one of the noblest monuments to a great religion. The "Dewan-e-Khas" and the "Dewan-e-Am; but they only represent to some, the memory of fallen greatness; and to others, of "villain bonds and despot sway." Think only of what your great Abbey brings to you of your past; how it influences your present; how it prepares you for your future. Have we anything like it to teach us the lessons it inculcates, to treasure for us the memories it enshrines, to inspire us with the aspirations it engenders? Where you are so rich and we are so poor shall you not give your sympathy and support when we wish to move on this great occasion in a direction too long neglected and too often forgotten?

H. A. W.

Marine Lines, April, 25th.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE BELL.

References from Bench and Bar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

On the reopening of the Chief Court after the Easter vacation, to-day, all the Judges assembled in the Court of the Chief Judge. In the presence of a large gathering consisting of members of the Bar and Public, Mr. Justice Hartnoll, Acting Chief Judge, paid a high tribute to the late Mr. Justice Bell whose capabilities and attainments, he said, were above the average. Mr. Bell was an earnest and hard worker, courteous, patient and unassuming, and having acted twice in that Court was reasonably expected he would have in due course occupied a permanent seat on the Bench. He extended the deep sympathies of all present to the dear ones left behind by the deceased.

Mr A. Aga Beg senior member of the Bar, eulogised the services of the deceased Judge as a sound lawyer, extremely courteus and conscientious, who won the confidence of the Government, suitors and bar. His death was a loss to Burma.

As a mark of respect the Chief Court and the Small Cause Court were closed for the day.

VOLKART'S MADRAS DUBASH CASE.

Revision Petition Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

On behalf of Mr. Stein, Manager of Messrs Volkart Brothers, Mr. D. McDowning, Barrister, applied for the admission of a criminal miscellaneous petition seeking to revise the order of the Second Presidency Magistrate, in which he refused to grant a summons against Mr. D. Sadasiva Rao, late Dubash of Messrs Volkart Brothers, on charges of cheating, criminal misappropriation etc., in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,000. Their Lordships Mr. Justice Ayling and Mr. Justice Sundara Iyer held they saw no reason to interfere with the Magistrate's order and therefore dismissed the petition.

RANGOON JOURNALIST'S CASE.

Heavy Fine Inflicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 25.

This afternoon Mr. Sitzler, Western Subdivisional Magistrate, passed orders in the defamation case, C. Arnold Editor, *Rangoon Times*, vs. W. H. Burton, editor and proprietor, "Sunday Times" and "Times of Burma," His Worship found the accused guilty, remarking he would have sent the accused to jail but for the fact it was his first appearance before the Court. He sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 1,000 or three weeks' simple imprisonment. In concluding his order, the Magistrate held that the accused's explanation was a lie. He knew he intended both to cause harm and that the imputations must necessarily cause harm both in mind and reputation. In order to stop reckless and inconsiderate journalism of the type, he felt constrained to impose a deterrent sentence. Nine hundred rupees would be paid to Mr. Arnold as compensation if the fine was paid.

PLAGUE AMONG THE ROYAL SCOTS AT ALLAHABAD.

Explanatory Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 25.

Particulars received of the plague outbreak among the European troops in Allahabad show that during the past week there were three cases among the bandsmen of the 1st Royal Scots. Stringent precautions were taken to prevent the spread of the disease immediately upon its dicovery. The first patient was a bandsman of the 1st Royal Scots and the barracks he had occupied in common with other bandsmen and drummers of the battalion, numbering some 120, were at once cleared out and isolated, whilst the whole of the men who had been occupying them with the patient were segregated in a camp. Inoculation of every unit of the battalion rank and file was at once ordered and proceeded with and by the 24th three quarters of them had undergone the operation.

On the 20th another bandsman and chum of the first patient was taken to the hospital and found to be suffering from plague whilst on the 21st a third case was discovered. All three cases were of the pneumonic form. One of three plague patients died on Tuesday morning. As to origin of the outbreak there is no certain data to go upon. as however all the cases are amongst the bandmen who went to Benares recently on the occasion of the installation of the Maharaja into his new ruling powers, it was thought that the germs might have been brought from Benares.

MADRAS MEDICAL STORES CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, APRIL 25.

The case, in which Captain W. G. Bartley, I. S. M. D., Manager of the Government Medical Stores, and Daveram Pillay stand charged with criminal breach of trust, cheating and falsification of accounts, came on to-day for further hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Major W. G. Richards, I.M.S., was examined as well as Mr. C. Raju Naidu, Superintendent of No. 2 packing-room of stores, Govindarajulu Naidu, ledger-keeper in Messrs. Oakes and co., and two police officers. The case was then adjourned to 2nd May.

POWER VS POWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The decision of the Divisional Judge of Umballa in the divorce case of Power vs. Power was sent for confirmation to the Chief Court at Lahore where the Full Bench has set aside the judgment and disallowed the confirmation.

PROPOSED DUTY ON BURMA OIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

All papers in connection with the feasibility of levying an excise duty on Burma oil are now before the Secretary of State whose final decision is awaited. The prospect of this new duty, though remote, has not been entirely abandoned.

AT Faridpur, Mr Woodhead, District Magistrate, on Monday, dismissed an unproven case brought by Birishar Mujumdar, a zemindar against the Sub-Divisional Officer of Goalunde who was alleged to have demolished forty-three huts on a "chur" erected by his tenants.

CANAL CUTTING IN THE PUNJAB.

Use of Mechanical Excavators.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 25.

Owing to shortage of labour and hardness of soil it has been found very difficult to tackle excavation work on the Upper Chenab Canal by manual labour. The Irrigation Department have therefore recently imported two Lubecker's mechanical excavators for work on this canal. First of these excavators is being erected on the Chichoki-Mallian section and will shortly be working. Having regard to the shortage of labour in the Punjab it is believed that the use of these excavators will prove a very profitable investment for the Province. In all six of them have been ordered, two for the Upper Chenab, two for the Jhelum, and two for the Lower Bari Doab Canal. It is hoped that each excavators will do work of 600 man and whereas if it were possible to obtain labour the cost of excavating 1,000 cubic feet of earth on the upper Chenab Canal would be at least Rs. 10, it is expected that the excavator will do the same amount of work for about Rs. 3, including all charges. There should thus be an important saving in the cost of constructing these canals by the use of mechanical excavators, their purchase represents a distinct advance towards that conservation of energy on which the future prosperity of the Province so largely depends.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The Simla Fine Arts Exhibition will be held at the Town Hall on Monday the 7th August. It is hoped, His Excellency the Viceroy will open the exhibition as his predecessors did last year and that the same executive staff which made the last exhibition such a pronounced success will again be available.

BICYCLE RIDE FROM CALCUTTA TO SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLV, APRIL 25.

Mr Piper of the Finance Department has just performed a record cycle journey from Calcutta to Simla in 14-1-2 days. With heat and strong head wind the journey proved a most trying one. Mr. Piper trusted to luck for food relying either on an occasional meal in one of Messrs. Kellner's rooms or on the humble fare of villagers en route. The cyclist beyond losing a couple of pounds in weight is looking very fit and says he has greatly benefited in health by this little acting.

PROPOSED COUNCIL FOR CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

It is quite probable that a final despatch for the creation of a Provincial Legislative Council in the Central Provinces will be sent hom eduring the course of nextmonth. The Secretary of State will have to undertake a little legislation to authorize this creation of a Council as the existing statutes only legalize Provincial Legislative Council for Lieutenant-Governors. There were two alternatives open to Government, one was a bona fide Provincial Council with legislative powers and the other an Advisary Council with hardly any legal status. Naturally preference has been accorded to the former.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 25.

The Government of India have sanctioned the addition of four Lieutenant-Colonels of the Royal Garrison Artillery to the Indian Establishment. These officers will be distributed as follows :—Two, to Abbotabad to command the Indian Mountain Artillery of the 1st and 5th Divisions; one, to Dehra Dun to command the Indian Mountain Artillery of the 7th Division; and one, to Burma to command the Indian Mountain Artillery of the 8th Division. No permanent staff will be allowed to these officers, but acting adjutants will be appointed from among the officers of the batteries under their command.

OOTACAMUND RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, APRIL 25.

Ootacamund races were run in delightful weather commencing at noon. General Mercer and Colonel Stephen acted as judges. The attendance was fair. Details :—

LADIES PURSE.—Rs. 200 to the winner for Arab ponies.—Distance, 6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Priceless, 9st 3lbs..Nicolson 1
Mr Rangaswamy's Claud Duval, 11st 13lbs McQuade 2

Claud Duval led most of the distance. Nearing the post Priceless came to the front and won easily by 3 1-2 lengths.

BETTING :—1 1-2 to 1 Claud Duval, and 2 to 1 on Priceless.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Rs. 200 to winner for ponies 14-1 and under.—Distance half mile.

Maharaja of Mysore's Zephyr, 10st 11lb...Nicholson 1
Mr Manjappa's Fairsex, 10st 11lbs.....McQuade 2
Mr Sivagiri's Prominent, 9st 3lbs.....Reyes 3

BETTING :—1 1-2 to 1 Fairsex, 5 to 4 on Zephyr, and 3 to 1 Prominent.

Getting off well, Prominent led till the last bend when Zephyr shot to the front and Fairsex assumed second place. Zephyr won by 2 1-2 lengths with one length between second and third. Time—52secs.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Rs. 200 to winner for maiden horses.—Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr Nicholson's Widgeon, 10st 3lbs.....Owner 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Harebell, 8st.....Melsom 2
Mr Rangaswamy's Axite, 10st 3lbs.....Reyes 3

ALSO RAN :—Sivagiri's Warsail.

Axite led for most of the race with Harebell second. Up the straight Widgeon, well ridden, came away and ran an excellent race with Harebell, Widgeon winning by barely ahead, 15 lengths separating Harebell and Axite, Time—82 3-5 secs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Widgeon and Warsail, evens Axite, and 1 1-2 to 1 Harebell.

Objection has been raised that Zephyr carried 7lbs. less weight in the Club Plate.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Rs. 200 to winner, for English, Australasian and C. B. ponies. Distance—6 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Master Priam 10st 9lbs Nicholson 1
Mr. Rangaswamy's Mignonette 10st 8lbs McQuade 2
Colonel Beevor's Joybell 11st 11lb.....Owner 3

ALSO RAN:—Misfit and Nellystuart.

The field ran in a bunch up to the last bend; Mignonette then led up the straight; nearing the post Master Priam shot to the front and won by half a length, 5 lengths separating the second and third. Time—83 secs.

BETTING:—Evens Joybell and Mignonette, and 4 to 1 the rest.

The objection against Zephyr for carrying 7 pounds less weight in the Club Plate was upheld and the race was given to Fairsex.

The Mysore Cup, 1 1-4 miles, was a walk over for Miracle.

YACHT RACING.

There will be sweepstake races on Saturday next if there are sufficient entries. The entries should be made to the Hon. Secretary Sailing Committee by 6 pm. on Friday the 28th instant.

BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC COMMANDS.

THE letter from your Perth correspondent and the article in the Hongkong paper, in reference to your own leading articles on "The Defence of the North Indian Ocean," go to prove that at last public interest is being aroused to the vulnerability of our Imperial strength in those seas lying between the East Coast of Africa and the West Coast of Americas Enormously valuable British possessions, and trade routes that are unceasingly bearing costly leviathans loaded with produce, and other cargo to and fro, lie within this area, and yet, as I have pointed out in previous articles, there is, at present, only "one" large modern British cruiser stationed within it to guard British interests in time of war. As your Australian correspondent points out, any qualms about "invasion" in Australasia does not come so much from fear of Germany—the bogey of English coast lines—but from Japan and America, particularly the former.

In my last article I endeavoured to show that we must, when examining our Imperial coat-of-mail, treat every powerful country as a possible enemy regardless of treaties and "ententes" of the moment. At the Imperial Conference which will sit to study the question of Imperial defence, no doubt a great deal will be done to help the Colonies and possessions beyond the seas, but it behoves those who think of their empire to "rub it in" before the said Conference begins. There are many Little Englanders at home, and their power is increasing, and nothing will be done without agitation and outcry. We, in the outlying parts of the Empire, have, of course, nothing in common with those people at home who would not care if the Empire fell as long as no German soldier was likely to tread on the cabbages in their garden, and it is a really healthy sign of vigorous Imperialism that Australia, New Zealand, and Canada are now laying down such expensive items as "Dreadnoughts." India and Ceylon, too, would give what help they could if anything reasonable were suggested, but, as pointed out in your columns some year or so ago, Ceylon herself could hardly even afford to provide a modern destroyer of the "Tribal" class. But where she might help would be in providing a valuable base for the powerful fleet that should be, and some day probably will be stationed in the Indian Ocean. I do not mean "the main" base, but "one" of the principal fortified bases. The £60,000 or so that would build a destroyer would go far to strengthen a port with heavy guns, or to build earth works for the same. India, Burma, the Straits, and Ceylon together might be able to subscribe enough money to build a large fighting ship to be called the "Royal East," or some such name (we have had a "Royal Oak" in the service), but whether a "capital" ship could be laid down is a moot point.

In your "Defence of the North Indian Ocean" articles and in other places, a "battleship" fleet is referred to as being necessary in the immediate future, and apparently that is the opinion of many in Australia. In my article on "Commerce Destroying" I have merely tried to point out the "immediate" need for an increase in the strength of our cruiser squadrons, both in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific. For an Empire which relies upon sea-power it is a sign of staleness to send out as a "new" flagship to an important, or rather, should-be-important, squadron such as the East Indian a vessel which was built in 1898, and was stationed out here many years ago. Possibly, when the Treaty with Japan has expired, or even before, it may be necessary to form a battleship fleet in the Near or Far East, on the lines of the China fleet before the Russo-Japanese War, and the fact of Australasia building two battleship-cruisers looks like the forming of the nucleous of such a fleet. But to be of any use at all a battle squadron would have to be one consisting of the very largest, fastest, and most heavily-armed vessels that we could afford to spare from Home waters. The fact of the "Triumph" and "Swiftsure" being at Hongkong, as they will be soon, would not deter the Japanese from their designs on Australia one iota, and even a fleet of eight of these vessels would only be "Port Arthur" or "Tsushima-ed" before the arrival of the reinforcements necessary to cope with Japanese "Dreadnoughts." As I have already pointed out, these vessels are too slow to act as hunters of commerce-destroyers, and a fleet of about the strength and speed of our present Mediterranean Fleet would either have to follow the example of the Spanish fleets at Santiago and Manila of the Russians at Port Arthur and Vladivostock, and shut themselves up in their harbours, or else go to a perhaps glorious, but nationally useless, doom. When strengthened by the two "Lord Nelsons" the Mediterranean Fleet will be perhaps capable of holding its own, for it has two very strongly fortified bases in Gibraltar and Malta, and could easily be reinforced in a week or so; but in the case of a similar fleet being stationed at advanced bases like Hongkong, Sydney, or Colombo, with only moderately fortified harbours, its fate would be sealed before it could be relieved, as either Japan or America could concentrate such a force of modern "Dreadnoughts" against it (besides hosts of smaller craft) as to compel its capture of destruction. To be of any use, therefore a battle fleet for the defence of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, and all the Imperial possessions that lie within them, would have to be a homogeneous, up-to-date, well handled fleet of powerful vessels, and the main fortified base should not be too far from reinforcement. It is generally admitted now that the Suez Canal would not be used in war time, except, perhaps, for the passage of smaller vessels. The Russians did not send their Borodino class vessels of the Baltic Fleet through, although they drew only 26 feet (against the "Dreadnought" herself 31 feet), and it is unlikely the passage of "Dreadnoughts" will ever be risked in time of war. Besides the risk of a block, by accident or design, a fleet urgently needed in war time as a reinforcement to the East would lose so much time if it had to double back from Port Said to Gibraltar again on finding the Canal blocked at the last moment. The intention to fortify Durban, as cabled to you lately, is a sign that the Cape route would be generally used, though smaller vessels might continue to go through the Canal.

Having seen that nothing but the most independent of battle fleets would be of any use, the next thing to do is to consider what vessels exist in His Majesty's Navy that might be made use of. Modern battleships in commission are mainly of six types, though the two "Nelsons" and two "Swiftsures" are classes of their own. To simplify matters one might group them under headings as follows:—

TYPES OF BRITISH BATTLESHIPS ALREADY IN COMMISSION.

	Tons.	Laid down.	Designed speed.	Big guns.	Maximum coal tons.
I. "Improved Dreadnoughts"	20,800	1909	21 kts	10—1."	2,700
II.—"King Edwards"	16,350	1903	18·5 "	{4—12" 4—9.2"}	2,150
III.—"London"	15,000	1903	18 "	4—12"	2,100
IV.—"Duncans"	14,000	1901	19 "	4—12"	2,000
V.—"Canopus" BATTLESHIP CRUISERS.	12,950	1897	18½ "	4—12"	2,300
VI.—"Invincibles"	17,250	1907	25 "	8—12"	3,000

All heavily and sufficiently armoured.

It is unlikely that for many years even, taking into account a better feeling with Germany, that type I. will be spared from Home waters, and several years before type II. will fall out and be replaced by "Dreadnoughts." Types III., IV., and V. are too slow and weakly armed to be of any use as an isolated fleet unit in the Near or Far East. There remains only type VI., the battleship cruisers of the "Invincible" class, and these would be excellent vessels for the purpose. There are four of these splendid ships, of which the "Indefatigable" is the latest, but the Colonies are building three sister-ships to them. If the Admiralty upon the completion of the super. "Dreadnoughts" recently launched, could spare these four vessels from Home waters and combine them with the two Australasian "Invincibles" as a homogenous fleet of six battleships, a very useful and powerful force would be raised, having a speed as a squadron of 25 knots and carrying forty-eight long twelve-inch guns altogether. Supposing the Canal to be out of the question as a point from which reinforcement could come to the East, a strongly fortified port in Australasia seems to be the best "main" base, with Durban or the Cape to fall back upon, and with Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong, etc., as lesser bases where smaller vessels would be stationed, but where the "Indian-Pacific" Fleet would call frequently on their "beat" as policemen of the Indian-Pacific Oceans. With "Invincibles" capable of 28 knots a spell (they have reached this on trials, and the newer ones will do more), the need for extra vessels to hunt commerce-destroyers would disappear. Of dry docks capable of taking these leviathans—the length of the latest "Invincibles" being 578 feet—there are in Indian-Pacific waters several already completed, or nearing completion of which I append a list.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE DRY-DOCKS CAPABLE OF TAKING "DREADNOUGHTS."

Colombo	...708' by 85' by 32'
Singapore	...845' by 100' by 31' building now to be completed by 1913.
Hongkong	} 555' by 95' by 35' too short
Admiralty No. 1	} Might be lengthened
Kau Lung	...(North Hong-Kong) No. 1 700' by 86' by 30'
Sydney	...(Sutherland Dock) 688' by 84' by 32'
Wellington	...(New Zealand) 681' by 84' by 42'
Simon's Bay (Atlantic-Indian route)	...(Cape of Good Hope) 750' by 95' by 30'

As regards economy there would be but few more men wanted above those at present needed, as, taking the six "Invincibles" at 900 men each, a force of 5,400 men would be required to man them. Counting only the larger vessels of the East Indian, China, and Australian squadrons as at present, the total full crews amount to 5,099 roughly, as below :—

COMPLEMENTS OF LARGER SHIPS IN THE EAST INDIAN, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN SQUADRONS.

	Crew.
East Indian Squadron—	
"Hyacinth"	450
"Fox"	318
China Squadron—	
"Minotaur"	750
"Kent"	678
"Monmouth"	678
"Newcastle"	375 (about)
Australian Squadron—	
"Powerful"	900
"Challenger"	475
"Encounter"	475
	5,099

It would, in the end, prove far more economical to have one powerful fleet than the conglomeration of useless vessels we have at present, though of course, other smaller up-to-date vessels would be needed as well to replace the various old small cruisers, sloops, and gunboats at present in commission within the area mentioned at the beginning of this article. A battleship fleet such as here suggested, with a strongly fortified main base either in Australasia or Ceylon, and with other good coaling bases and docking accommodation, would prove a deep thorn in the side of any Power with designs on Australia and, on account of its high speed as a whole, would be able to give or refuse battle, and either individually or collectively act as hunters of commerce-destroyers. But at a battleship fleet made up of "Duncans," such as the "Swiftsure" and "Triumph" may be classed with, would be useless at a very advanced base in the case of war with Japan or America. They could not overtake raiding cruisers, and would probably have to stick to their fortified base to avoid capture or destruction by the enemy's "Dreadnought." As Australasia is building one-third of the suggested fleet "off her own bat," she would have a big say in the question of the main base, but Ceylon would certainly be the next base in importance, and a small cruiser squadron supplementary to the battle fleet would always exist.—T. A. E. in the "Times of Ceylon."

INDIAN LADIES IN THE TRNNSVAAL.

An Exhibition of Needlework.

The Secretary of Transvaal Indian Women's Association from Johannesburg in South Africa writes as follows:—

There is a work class here conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Vovel for teaching, sewing, knitting and embroidary work to Indian women and girls. To stimulate the activity of the class an exhibition of the articles that are prepared in the work class is to be held in the month of October of 1911. On this occasion we on behalf of resident Indian women request every kind sister in India most respectfully that as the class is not a large one, it would not be possible for us to produce unaided sufficient work for such an exhibition, we shall therefore be highly obliged if every woman in India, whatever be her caste or creed, send us articles of needle work, knitting and embroidery in order to assist us adequately for this exhibition.

We beg to suggest that we do not require such curios or other things as are usually to be purchased at an Indian Bazar, but articles made by the ladies of the mother-land whether by hand or by machine, would be greatly appreciated. All the articles should be in the hands of the Indian Women's Association by the end of August. They should be so sent as to reach us in August that we might be in a position to exhibit them in time.

In conclusion, we beg to inform every kind and noble Indian sister that the profits accruing from the sale of the articles and the sale proceeds of the presents sent by our kind sisters will all go to alleviate the sufferings of Indians living in Transvaal.

We are quite sure that every Indian woman of whatever community she may be, will right earnestly try to help us in this undertaking of ours and show her patriotism by sending the articles prepared by her. At this juncture the help received from our Indian sisters in our endeavours to alleviate the sufferings of our Indian women will be most valuable and welcome. Let good, kind and affectionate Indian sisters remember that they have not only to maintain, their family and children but they have also to assist their poor brethren in their afflictions. In short, we have only to request our Indian sisters to be ever ready to do their duty towards their sisters. The help and encouragement received from sisters will always be considered as our only source of peace, satisfaction and fort

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

The couturiere must be the busiest person in the world just now, says a Paris Lady Correspondent. Everyone is asking for new costumes and new frocks and the dressmaker who can preserve her equanimity under these trying circumstances is worthy of a sartorial Legion d'honneur. Two materials in double harness are used on nearly all the gowns nowadays, even the tailor-mades. This is rather revolutionary in the world of the tailor, who has a prejudice in favour of the classic which admits of a certain amount of "fantaisie" in the matter of the waistcoat, but nowhere else. Under the new regime for introducing a second material, this latter may be in satin or velvet, or even in another kind of cloth, but the favourite is satin, which crops up on every occasion.

BLUE AND CHERRY COLOUR.

The way to introduce this second material into the tailor-made is to borrow from our afternoon or evening frocks the tunic idea, which implies the petticoat. In a tailor-made costume, a double skirt is out of the question, but the material is cut away about four inches from the bottom to show a false underskirt of the second material. Thus, a deep blue cloth, which is piped with cherry colour, has this pretence at a petticoat cut down to its lowest denomination, the colour being too strong to permit of more generous treatment. Only a small band is in consequence visible all round the bottom of the skirt, the blue being piped with black satin and trimmed with silk braid. The coat brings more prominence for the accessory colour, since one of the large and flowing revers is covered with cherry satin. The effect is, however, modified by a full plisse frill of very fine white lawn which falls over the red revers. The other revers is of blue, piped with black, and then with cherry, a braid edging appearing above both. The fronts near the pockets have their seams very finely piped with red, and the corresponding seams at the back show the same feature. This makes a complicated afternoon toilette which is only tailor-made in form, and very different from the severe simplicity of the morning tailor-made of the moment.

FLORAL SCHEMES.

The number of hats in which the chief part of the trimming, if not all of it, is relegated to the back, exceeds those in which the trimming is kept to the side or front, and usually this form of decoration is very becoming. The treatment of flowers on the spring hats—although there are charming schemes to be seen—is not generally the prettiest we have had. Some of the modistes shower their blossoms lightly over the hat, as though they were actually the pattern on the straw, field daisies and other small flowers being used in this connection. Others introduce the flowers strung together like daisy chains, in long lines converging from the sugarloaf crown and radiating all round. Very long-stemmed flowers are used as well, which stand perfectly upright on the hat, as though upheld by invisible lead holders. Others again form little circular flower rosettes, a ring of forget-me-nots alternating with a ring of roses, and perhaps another flowers in the centre. These are the prettiest of all.

CURIOUS ADORNMENT.

A new idea which is distinctly bizarre, and which one is inclined to hope will not be allowed to go very far, is the wearing of vegetables. Why the idea should seem so much more extraordinary than the wearing of fruit, it is difficult to say, but the prejudice remains, nevertheless, and to accustom ourselves to the homely "legumes" of the market would be not a little difficult. Radishes are the latest trimming device of the milliner in the realm of children's hats, and a little afternoon toque intended for the small wearer to don on festival occasions when smart wear is "de rigueur," was trimmed with a couple of bunches of radishes, like the penny bunches in any fruiterer's shop, and carried out in a very cunning imitation of nature. A flat black cocarde provided the only other decoration. Tomatoes have appeared before now on our hats, but the tomato has a decidedly less homely appearance than the radish, and is more decorative. Fruit is worn to a great extent this season, and almost every description is in evidence, small apples and cherries being decidedly first in favour for the moment.

NEW BELTS.

The leather belt has come into its own again, but this year it is the coat, and not the skirt, which has the belt, a narrow strip of brightly coloured leather providing a note of relief to the black examples. It is, besides, studded with brass nails for an inch or two, and disappears beneath a strap of cloth to issue forth again in a new colour, each end of the belt having the colour relief introduced. These belts give a very smart effect to the coats they accompany, and will be very popular as time goes on. A touch of "fantaisie" is often allowed into the buckle, and sometimes this is dispensed with altogether and its place is taken by a thick and solid-looking brass hook.

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

Sky Darkened in Ireland.

Remarkable happenings in connection with bird life are reported from the counties of Wexford, Carlow, and Kilkenny. During mail week, masses of starlings, curlews, whimbrels, and thrushes gathered to such an extent as actually in places to darken the sky. At New Ross, on Wednesday night, of mail week thousands of starlings came fluttering into the streets, spent and apparently panic-striken. Large numbers of them fell into the river Barrow, and others made their way in through windows. Some hit the glass with such force as to break it. In Carlow the same night there were similar scenes. The flight of the birds was wild and furious, and all over the country dead birds—including starlings, redwings, and thrushes—were strewn in the roads and fields. Persons out in the country describe the movements of the birds as extraordinary. They soared high, but in wild disorder as if panic-stricken, and their cries were quite disturbing. Curlews, whimbrels, and starlings were reinforced by wild duck, black birds, thrushes, and woodquests. In their wild flight they rushed to death against church steeples, house fronts, telegraph wires—in fact, against everything that came in their way. The streets of Carlow were littered in the morning with the bodies of dead and dying birds. So, too, in Kilkenny and all the south-eastern counties. Even in Dublin, during the nights of Wednesday and Thursday, of mail week, the screams of the birds were heard all night. At this period of the year curlews and whimbrels go northward along the eastern and the western coasts, and their cries during the night are quite familiar to Dublin citizens. But the extent of the screaming during the past two nights was altogether abnormal.

It would appear that there was something gravely disturbing to the birds in the atmospheric conditions or else that an exceptional confluence of the migrating swarms had precipitated an aerial conflict. Within the memory of the oldest people no such enormous migration of birds has been seen as during the past week. The change of weather during the week from cold to mild may have induced the massed movement northwards, and probably also the fine weather of the winter in Ireland accounts in some degree for the presence of such masses of birds.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

FREE PRICE SYSTEM OF BOOK SALES.

It must have been in a very "academic" spirit that, the other day, a circle of book-sellers discussed whether the trade would not be benefited by a return to the free price system of book sales. That a book should be sold for what it would bring was the only system possible until comparatively recently. It was decreed that while a publisher might sell a book to a purchaser at what price he would, to bind the purchaser not to part with it under a certain figure was to give him less than absolute property in his purchase and was therefore illegal. From the confusion into which this restriction brought the book trade we have at last, by the grace of God, emerged, and there is no likelihood of a return to it.

THE OLD-FASHIONED BOOKSELLER.

One interesting by-product, however, it had, in the shape of what we speak of as the old-fashioned bookseller. The old-fashioned bookseller was as often as not one whom a small initial capital had enabled to survive his competitors and who enjoyed something approaching a literary autocracy in the country towns. He was as a rule, a man interested in literature as well as in trade, had his favourite writers could render a reason for his preferences and deliver a shrewd judgment upon the merit of the book which he handed over the counter. He was ranked less as a tradesman than as belonging to the professional classes and had some pretensions to manners. He carried his frock coat and tall hat with a certain dignity in the street; he had a "bow" as Sir Willough by had a 'leg,' and it was with a quaint, old-world formality that he would escort a distinguished customer to her carriage. That he exercised more influence on the reading of the district than his modern equivalent there is no doubt not only because his shop was the chief place where books could be inspected in the concrete, and he stoked it according to his taste, but also because his private room was the rallying point of all in the neighbourhood who had pretensions to literary or artistic taste. Here met what was to all intents and purposes a sort of informal local academy. After the topics of the day were discussed there would be much hearty talk of what was freshest in poetry, fiction, or, theology; and the members, the sederunt being closed, would scatter and unconsciously disseminate the opinions they had arrived at throughout the town. For all those reasons he was a picturesque figure in the life of the community, and one at his best worthy of the pen of a John Earle. It is arguable however that the other day the public is far better served by the keen business man who keeps his eye upon the contemporary movement and who is less anxious to guide his customers in their reading then to give them what they wish. The former sooner or later began to suffer from what someone calls "kainophobia." The most recent developments bewildered him he could see nothing in the new men, and wondered why people had ceased to talk about the favourites of his youth. Thus when his career closed and the sale by auction came his stock was found to be made up largely of poets and novelists long since passes and of works which because they were authoritative in their day he had imagined would never cease to be so, and the total proceeds of the old man's valued treasures would fetch a sum which would have been one of his bitterest disappointments had he lived to see it.

AUTHORS IN AMERICA.

The writer who recently set himself to prove that authors come into their own in America sooner than in England left upon many of his readers the impression that in urging his case he had suggested that in the former country the reading public is less exigent than it is here. A good instance of the excessive praise which may greet a good book across the Atlantic is the article in the "North American Review" in which Mrs. Gertrude Atherton eulogises Marie Hay, the authoress of "The Winter Queen." "The Winter Queen," was one of last autumn's books, and in this country was received with warm but not undiluted praise. Its wealth of historical knowledge and topographical detail was fully appreciated, as well as the energy with which certain of the characters in the book were vitalised. The chief fault found was that it fell between two stools. The reader of so many imaginary dialogues and invented incidents could not believe himself in the realms of sober history, while the frame-work of historical fact prevented him from feeling that he was in the region of fiction pure and simple. Nor was he helped in deciding to which of two classes to assign the book by the fact that, whereas the authoress designated it a "romance," thereby ranging it with six shilling fiction, the publisher issued it at a price which ranked it with the familiar historical memoir. Mrs. Atherton's contention is that the combination of historical knowledge with power of imaginative reconstruction argues the highest qualities of mind, and she predicts for the authoress a distinguished career as a writer of fiction. She does so in no half-hearted language. "It seems to me," she says, "that she shows more promise of becoming a great novelist when her historical loves are disposed of than any woman now writing in England. Nor do I see that she has much to fear from the men.... That she is out for a long literary career no one who has read these two books ("The Winter Queen" and "A German Pompadour") will doubt, for no mortal conditions will ever satisfy a nature like that." No one who has read both the books mentioned does doubt it. One sets down the article as one more instance how much more easily in America than in England, appreciation may pass into over appreciation.

POT-BOILERS.

Commenting on the paragraph on Mr. Bennett's "pot-boilers," one may glance with interest at a paragraph in his "The Truth about an Author." That book was published eight years ago, and must be one of the few works of his that have not gone into a second edition. That it will soon do so there can be little doubt. It gives to those who are curious about the conditions of literary life in London the same sort of satisfaction which Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's "Does Writing Pay?" gave to readers of the last generation. Besides, since the publication of "The Old Wives' Tale" people want to know more about Mr. Bennett, and the book gives much information about the earlier part of his literary career. The paragraph in question relates to the time when the novelist was editor of a ladies' journal. He had been accustomed to buy his serials from a syndicate and one day the bright thought occurred—"Why not write a serial myself?" Doing so involved writing down to the public, and this is how he settled that question:—"I had entered into a compact with myself that I would never write down to the public in a long fiction. I was almost bound to pander to the vulgar taste, or at any rate to a taste not refined, in my editing, in my articles, and in my short stories, but I had sworn solemnly that I would keep the novel from unsullied for the pure exercise of the artist in me. What became of this high mpact? I merely ignored it. I tore it up and it was forgotten the instant I saw the chance of earning the money of shame. I devised excuses, of course. I said that my drawing-room wanted new furniture; I said that I might lift the sensational serial to a higher place, thus serving the cause of art; I said—I don't know what I said, all to my conscience. But I began the serial!" Taken at face value, this is a bit of "self exposure," and from it the candour of the book may be judged. Probably, however, it was not so much the love of lucre as the love of the adventure of the thing that set him to writing his serial, and the desire to assert himelf in all the provinces of fiction.

AMERICAN CRAZE FOR TECHNIQUE.

It is a timely protest that has been made by the "Springfield Republican" against the "prevalent American craze for technique" in the teaching of literature on its own side of the Atlantic. Americans says, this home-grown critic, have too great a craving to "see the wheels go round." When they study singing they neglect music for "voice-placing." When they compose, they do better with devices of orchestration than with musical feeling. When they study painting they are more certain to be clever than to be anything else. To attempt to teach literature by analysing the technical methods of authors is likely to give the young student says the "Republican," the impression that it is a trick, a kind of jugglery.

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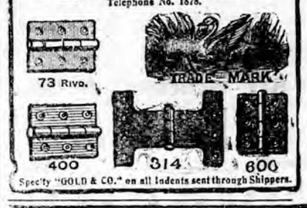

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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
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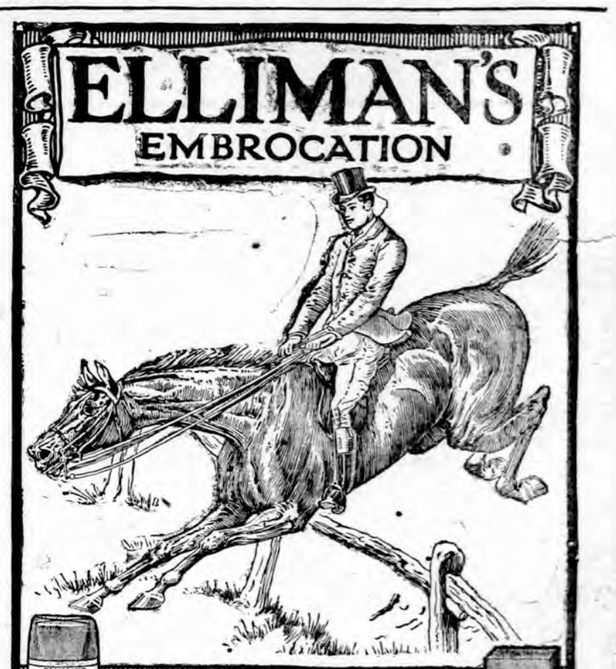

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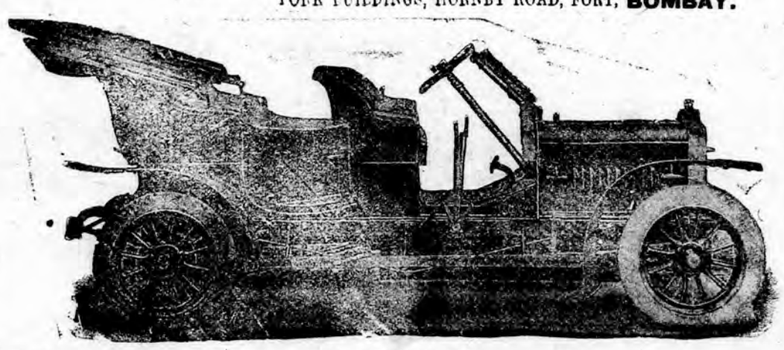

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CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.

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